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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Authorized TASS Statement on U.S. SALT II Stance AA 1
Lomeyko Explains Statement AA 2
Earlier Lomeyko Remarks [AFP] AA 3
PRAVDA: U.S. To Continue Violating Commitments AA 4
[12 Jun]
U.S. Geneva Arms Proposals To Mainly Affect USSR AA 5
[Chernyshev]
Geneva Talks Space Weapons Group Meets 11 Jun AA 6
Geneva Disarmament Conference Resumes Work 11 Jun AA 6
CDE Delegate Cited on NATO 'Obstacles' at Talks AA 6
Losev Comments on European Opposition to SDI AA 7
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 8 Jun]
NATO Sessions Confirm 'Obstructionist' Policy AA 9
[Gan in PRAVDA 11 Jun]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Demchenko Discusses SDI, Middle East, Nicaragua CC 1
[PRAVDA 9 Jun]
'Terrorists' Conference Sign of Future U.S. Actions CC 5
U.S. To Set Up Agency CC 6
[Nikanorov in IZVESTIYA 10 Jun]
Briefs: Environmentalists Visit Uzbek Installations CC 6

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Lomeyko Rebukes U.S. Policy on Seabed Licenes A 1
PRAVDA Hits Reagan's 'Crude Abuse' of Nicaragua A 2
[11 Jun]
Senate 'Blesses' Military Aid to Angolan Rebels A 2

CHINA

USSR Request for PRC Manpower Under Study B 1
[KYODO]

SOUTH ASIA

AFP: USSR-DRA Forces End Large Antirebel Sweep D 1
NEW TIMES on Western, PRC Aid to Afghan Rebels D 2
[Ustinov]

PRAVDA Reports Death Sentence Passed on DRA Rebels D 6
[5 Jun]
DRA Peace Organization Sends Message to WPC D 6
Gandhi Praises UNESCO During Visit to France D 7
[IZVESTIYA 10 Jun]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Official Statement Condemns Indonesian Execution E 1
IZVESTIYA: Kapitsa Receives SRV Official 6 June E 1
[8 Jun]
Laos Offers To Resume Talks With Thailand E 2
Kapitsa Receives Statement on Lao-Thai Relations E 2
[IZVESTIYA 9 Jun]
Moscow Commentary Supports Dialogue in Indochina E 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Hungarian Defense Minister Begins Official Visit F 1
Sokolov, Olah Hold Talks F 1
Nikonov Receives Hungarian Agriculture Minister F 1
[Budapest NEPSZABADSAG 30 May] F 1
Soviet Naval Squadron Pays Visit to Rostock [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 Jun] F 1
Supreme Soviet Decorates GDR's Mueckenberger F 2
[PRAVDA 8 Jun]
Supreme Soviet Congratulates SFRY's Vlajkovic F 2
Sarajevo Delegation Ends Visit to Azerbaijan F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Goncharov on Agca's Claim of Soviet Payment G 1
Supreme Soviet Delegation Arrives in Portugal G 1
FRG Official Support for Revanchism Viewed G 2
[Mikhaylov in PRAVDA 9 Jun]
Group Visits Uzbekistan for FRG Culture Days G 4
Norway's Role in U.S. Air Espionage Discussed G 4
[PRAVDA 9 Jun]
Finnish Premier Cited on USSR Economic Ties G 5
[PRAVDA 10 Jun]
Ryzhov Hosts Luncheon for Outgoing UK Envoy G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

TASS Cites PRAVDA Analysis of Mideast Situation H 1
TASS Cites Iraqi, Iranian 11 June Battle Reports H 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

USSR Congratulates New Brazilian President K 1
[IZVESTIYA 8 Jun]
Grenada's Premier Repeats U.S. 'False Claims' K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Gorbachev Speaks on Economic Progress, Planning R 1
Scientific-Technical Conference Opens R 1
TV Shows Conference R 1
Gorbachev Delivers Report R 2

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

TASS on Present, Past Strength of Soviet Economy S 1
[Prokhorov]
Communist Countries Gold Sales, Output Reported [AFP] S 2

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Progress, Problems in Fieldwork Reviewed T 1
[Gavrichkin in IZVESTIYA 6 Jun]
Financial Autonomy of Kolkhoz Markets Urged T 2
[A. Chernenko in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 7 Jun]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

TASS Reports Launching of 'Cosmos-1658' Satellite U 1
Salyut-7, Soyuz T-13 Mission Continues U 1
10 June Update U 1
11 June Update U 1
12 June Update U 2
Icebreaker Leaves To Help Trapped Research Ship U 2

AUTHORIZED TASS STATEMENT ON U.S. SALT II STANCE

LD111700 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 11 Jun 85

["TASS Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- TASS is authorized to state as follows:

On June 10 President Ronald Reagan of the United States made a statement about U.S. policy with regard to the existing strategic arms limitation treaties and agreements. What the President said confirms in all obviousness that the U.S. Administration, having begun with undermining the Soviet-U.S. SALT-2 treaty, has decided to continue to steer matters towards destroying the treaty system which curbs the nuclear arms race.

It is known that lately the U.S. leadership was feverishly weighing options as to how to do away with the limitations set by the treaty. The option for the further observance of the provisions of the SALT-2 treaty by the U.S. side was cast aside completely -- it did not fit in any way into the administration's military-strategic plans. At the same time the U.S. side came to regard it as a risky affair to renounce the U.S. obligations directly and overtly considering the sentiments existing in the United States itself, among America's allies, and in the world as a whole. Hence the search for a formula which would obscure the true meaning of the decision taken by the White House.

As a result the U.S. side embarked upon the path of gradual crawling out of the treaty and discarding the treaty-envisaged limitations one after another. The intention is to cut off the treaty's vitally important provisions as they become obstacles to the planned programmes for the creation and build-up of strategic arms.

Moreover, the very departure from the observance of the treaty is being used as a pretext for a speeded-up realization of the programmes. The President directly stated that he ordered the Pentagon to broaden the programme for the modernization of the strategic forces of the United States. The U.S. Administration, proceeding along the lines of violating the treaty, resorts to the long-tested device: It again started to level obviously far-fetched accusations at the other side.

It is being asserted, for example, that a second new type of ICBM -- an SS-25 missile -- has allegedly appeared in the Soviet Union. This is being maintained despite the fact that it is well-known to the President that there exists no second new type of a Soviet strategic missile. The old missile SS-13, which is being modernized in strict accordance with the SALT-2 treaty, is being presented as a new missile. Allusions to the Soviet missile are being made in order to stipulate a "right" for the USA to violate one of the key provisions of the treaty and to create, along with the "MX" missile, yet another strategic missile -- the "Midgetman". Juggling in this is seen already from the fact that the decision to create the missile had been taken by Washington -- and the decision to this effect had been announced -- long before inventions as to an SS-25 were launched into circulation. It is through such a spurious method that attempts are being made to justify in retrospect a pre-programmed violation of the treaty.

Behind the present decision of President Reagan to depart from the SALT-2 treaty, there is a long trail of most flagrant violations of international arms limitation agreements and accords by the United States. To begin with the fact that it was precisely the U.S. side that declined to ratify the SALT-2 treaty. It cast aside altogether the protocol which is an integral part of the treaty.

It is appropriate to recall that under the protocol long-range cruise missiles were to be limited if not banned. Thereby a serious blow on the process of limiting and reducing arms was dealt. As a result, a new class of strategic arms has emerged, with thousands of them already existing now.

The deployment of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the deployment which was undertaken with the aim of upsetting the strategic balance and achieving U.S. military superiority, became a direct circumvention of the SALT-2 treaty. The same goal is being also served by the "star wars" programme which envisages -- simultaneously with a build-up of offensive strategic arms -- the creation of attack space systems, of a so-called large-scale anti-missile defence system.

The U.S. President, declaring his administration's stand with regard to the SALT-2 treaty, warns that Washington in its disruptive work by no means stops at that. It leaves open a possibility for itself to proceed in the same direction. Thus, while saying that the USA intends to decommission one submarine "Poseidon" when yet another up-to-date nuclear submarine "Trident" enters service with the U.S. Navy, the President emphasizes that this is a single measure which does not mean that in future he will act in an analogous way. On the whole, the decision concerning the submarine "Poseidon" does not change the overall picture of the undermining by the United States of the positive that was created in the strategic arms limitation field through the efforts of the two sides. [sentence as received]

It should be realized in Washington what consequences the stand taken by the White House with regard to the SALT-2 treaty will lead to. One should not be deluded that the U.S. side will allowed to determine as it thinks fit which obligations should be observed and which should not. It is a dangerous misapprehension to expect that the other side will be adapting itself to such line of the USA.

From all that the Soviet Union will draw appropriate conclusions being prompted by the interests of its security and the security of its allies.

Lomeyko Explains Statement

LD112310 Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the ministry's press department, answered correspondents' questions at a briefing at the press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs today in connection with the TASS statement concerning the June 10 statement by President Ronald Reagan of the United States about the U.S. policy with regard to the existing strategic arms limitation treaties and agreements.

The political and propagandist meaning of the U.S. President's statement is to continue the old tactic of the White House: to violate the treaties while making accusations and to accuse while violating the treaties, Vladimir Lomeyko stressed.
President Reagan imputes alleged violations of the SALT-2 treaty to the Soviet side for the purpose of concealing the United States' obvious violations of the treaty. This is being done in order to prepare the public of Western Europe and of the whole world, including the public of the countries which are America's allies, for the renunciation of the SALT-2 treaty by cutting off its provisions one after another.

In endeavours to confuse the public opinion, the U.S. President pleaded that a new ICBM, the SS-25, has been allegedly created in the USSR, Vladimir Lomeyko said.
However, in actual fact, the point in question is an old missile, the SS-13, which has been modernized within the framework of the provisions of the SALT-2 treaty.

One of the tasks which President Reagan set before himself was to divert the attention of the world public from the negative stand which the U.S. delegation has taken at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. During the first round of the talks the U.S. side is known to have refused in point of fact to observe the understanding reached in January this year between Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on the subject and objectives of the talks.

Pronouncements by Robert McFarlane, assistant to the President for national security affairs, to the effect that the United States intends to continue work on the creation of the Midgetman nuclear-missile system shed additional light on the U.S. stand with regard to the SALT-2 treaty, Vladimir Lomeyko emphasized.

On the one hand, the United States asserts that it intends to observe the provisions of the treaty and, on the other hand it speaks of a continuation of the work on the Midgetman nuclear-missile system as of something taken for granted. Washington has started talking of the Midgetman nuclear-missile system in reply to a mythical Soviet SS-25 missile which does not exist actually. Thereby the USA like a snail is crawling out of the shell of the SALT-2 treaty.

President Reagan, publicizing in every way his preparedness "to go to the extra mile", poses almost as an advocate of the SALT-2 treaty. In actual fact he destroys it part by part. The purpose of the United States is obvious: to prepare the public opinion for full renunciation of the SALT-2 treaty and to try to lay the blame for that on Moscow.

The Soviet Union has been and remains a supporter of the SALT-2 treaty and comes out in favour of keeping everything positive that was achieved in Soviet-U.S. relations, particularly in the field of curbing the arms race, Vladimir Lomeyko said.

The Soviet Union, proceeding from the interests of its security, will draw necessary conclusions from the United States' violations of the SALT-2 treaty.

Earlier Lomeyko Remarks

AU111238 Paris AFP in English 1217 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, June 11 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union said today that it was studying a U.S. decision to conditionally respect the unratified SALT-2 arms limitation treaty, but charged nonetheless that Washington was undermining past U.S.-Soviet accomplishments in arms control.

The comments by Foreign Ministry spokesman Vladimir Lomeyko and by the TASS news agency followed a letter from President Ronald Reagan to the U.S. Congress yesterday, in which he said the United States would respect the 1979 treaty but would "reserve the right" to respond to future violations by Moscow. The treaty was signed by former President Jimmy Carter and the late Leonid Brezhnev, but the U.S. Senate refused to ratify it. Arms control talks since then have yielded no agreement, and Soviet and U.S. negotiators are currently meeting in Geneva to try to reach accord on strategic nuclear weapons, intermediate-range missiles and space weaponry.

Mr Lomeyko told reporters at a briefing that the Soviet Union would make an "appropriate reply" to the U.S. position.

"Unlike the U.S. Administration, we do not make hasty statements, and we study proposals put to us," he said.

But the Soviet spokesman added: "The U.S. Administration has not until now renounced its approach, notably on ending the arms race and the reduction of arsenals. We shall see if this approach is altered, but for the time being, all evidence points to the contrary." "The United States is seeking supremacy and superiority, especially in the military field," Mr. Lomeyko said. TASS said the United States sought to "pursue its violations of its commitments in the field of arms control."

"The essence of the American position aims to undermine and destroy all the accomplishments made in the field of security, thanks to the joint efforts of the United States and the Soviet Union in the 1970's, in order to open the way to an uncontrolled arms race," the official agency said.

It charged that while Washington publicly declared its commitment to arms control, "the United States will not hesitate to get around the existing agreements if it considers them an obstacle to U.S. military programs," TASS said.

In an editorial on Sunday, PRAVDA, the Communist Party newspaper, took it as certain that Washington would abrogate SALT-2, adding that the only question facing the Reagan administration was whether to denounce the treaty "publicly and completely, or stealthily, step by step".

PRAVDA: U.S. TO CONTINUE VIOLATING COMMITMENTS

PM121041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Clearing the Way for an Arms Race. The United States Does Not Intend To Observe the SALT II Treaty]

[Text] The United States intends to continue its line for violating its treaty commitments in the arms control sphere. Herein lies the essence of the United States' "future policy" towards the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments (SALT II). The fundamental principles of this policy, which were set forth by President Reagan in the special statement and the letter to the congressional leaders, remain the same: Its essence is to erode and destroy all the positive that was achieved in the sphere of security by joint efforts of the USSR and the United States in the 1970's, to clear the way to an unchecked arms race.

It follows from the statements by the head of the administration and clarifications given by high-ranking officials of the White House, that while declaring its "commitment" to the arms control process, Washington will not hesitate to go on acting contrary to or in circumvention of the existing accords if it deems them an obstacle to the implementation by the United States of its militaristic programs. In an attempt to neutralize counteraction by both the U.S. and international public, the administration intends to bill the breach of treaty obligations as measures which are allegedly taken in "response" to imaginary violations by the Soviet Union.

It is symptomatic in this connection that although neither the President nor his assistant for national security affairs Robert McFarlane could provide a single proof to substantiate their charges against the Soviet Union, the head of the White House, as has been reported, has already instructed the defense secretary and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to work out a plan of concrete "retaliatory measures" to the "past and future" imaginary Soviet violations. The plan, which is meant, as was frankly stated, to "intensify" the process of the United States' strategic nuclear modernization, will be submitted to the President in November.

It follows from clarifications given by Robert McFarlane that the United States will be ready, in particular, to breach the limits for the number of nuclear missiles envisaged by the SALT II treaty by refusing to dismantle old carriers in phasing in the new ones. The assistant to the President made clear, for instance, that this will take place in the summer of 1986, when another, the eighth, Ohio submarine equipped with intercontinental ballistic missiles will enter service.

To make the impression that the United States is doing its utmost in striving to scrupulously honor its treaty commitments, and if it violates them it does it exclusively "out of necessity," the President made a publicity gesture. He declared with much pomp that right after the seventh Ohio submarine begins its running trials in several months' time, one of the currently operational Poseidon submarines will be phased out.

The head of the administration pictured this as manifesting the United States' "genuine restraint" in the nuclear armaments field. However, it immediately became known that Poseidon will not be dismantled: Responding to journalists' questions, R. McFarlane made it clear that this submarine would be converted into a sea-based cruise missile carrier.

Also noteworthy is the fact that, as was confirmed by the White House, the United States will develop and create at crash rates Midgetman missiles, a qualitatively new system of first strike nuclear armaments which are meant to be added to the arsenals of MX ICBM's now in production. Confirming this fact, R. McFarlane did not even deem it necessary to justify the creation of Midgetman missiles with reference to mythical Soviet "violations."

This is yet another proof of the fact that the United States is far from being interested in curbing the deadly race of nuclear armaments.

U.S. GENEVA ARMS PROPOSALS TO MAINLY AFFECT USSR

LD111635 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- TASS commentator Vladimir Chernyshev writes: Special consultant to the President and the secretary of state Edward Rowny has said apropos of the Geneva talks that the United States is continuing to insist that both sides reduce the warheads on their ballistic missiles by an equal number roughly from 7,500 on each side to 5,000.

The question arises: Why are only ballistic missiles picked out from the totality of strategic weapons as the basis for cuts? The answer is self-evident: By taking advantage of the differences in the structures of the sides' strategic forces, it is proposed to make such cuts as would mostly affect Soviet missiles.

Mr Rowny does not mention some "small details". Elementary calculations show that one should add to the 5,000 warheads the 8,000 nuclear warheads of cruise missiles installed in 400 American heavy bombers (this was said by American representatives themselves). The sum total then would be a formidable 13,000 warheads. If one takes into account U.S. plans to build up long-range ground- and sea-based cruise missiles and does not put any limits on the other nuclear weapons of heavy bombers, the aggregate number of nuclear warheads on U.S. strategic delivery vehicles could reach 15,000 and more. Some "deep cuts" indeed.

And what is proposed for the Soviet Union to do in this case?

Substantially to reduce the warheads on its ICBM's and a large part of its missiles and, in order to reach parity with the United States again, to build a few new planes in addition to the 150 strategic bombers it now has so as to close the gap with the United States in this kind of strategic weaponry.

The conclusion is obvious: the United States counts on obtaining such an agreement on the reduction of strategic arms as would give it unilateral advantages, while damaging the defense capacity of the Soviet Union.

GENEVA TALKS SPACE WEAPONS GROUP MEETS 11 JUNE

LD111128 Moscow TASS in English 1051 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Geneva June 11 TASS -- A meeting of the group on space weapons has been held within the framework of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons here today.

GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE RESUMES WORK 11 JUNE

LD111546 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Geneva June 11 TASS -- The Geneva Disarmament Conference resumed its work here today. The agenda of this forum includes such overriding problems as the prevention of a nuclear war, the termination of the nuclear arms race on the earth and the prevention of the militarization of outer space, the banning of nuclear arms tests and the complete prohibition of chemical weapons. Washington and the countries that go along with it hold an obstructionist stand on all these problems.

CDE DELEGATE CITED ON NATO 'OBSTACLES' AT TALKS

LD102202 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1550 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Stockholm, 10 Jun (TASS) -- The proposal of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for combining major measures of a political and military nature could have led to constructive and mutually acceptable accords, Major General Viktor Tatarnikov, a member of the Soviet delegation, has declared. He was speaking today at the session of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. V. Tatarnikov stressed that particularly the new, important initiative leading to military detente on the European Continent that was put forward recently by the delegations of the socialist countries was aimed at this. It provides for the limitation of military activity, the inclusion of troop movements (transfers) in notification of military exercises by land, air, and naval forces, and an invitation to observers. These measures are militarily important and aimed at reducing the danger of military confrontation in Europe.

However, representatives of the United States and some other NATO countries put up artificial obstacles while considering these proposals. Trying to impose on the conference the so-called concept of notification about the entire "extra-garrison activity", they deliberately limit the sphere of application of confidence measures to notification on the activities of ground troops. Given such an approach, confidence measures are not extended to the sea (ocean) regions and the air adjacent to Europe, leaving out the most dangerous military capability of the U.S. and NATO -- aviation and naval forces used for political intimidation, blackmail, and threats.

Another obstacle put up by delegations of the North Atlantic bloc at the negotiations is their attempt to push through at the conference under the guise of measures of notification about military exercises the receipt of information about the structure and numbers of units taking part in them, that is to legalize the receipt of classified information which naturally affects the security interests of states.

The Soviet representative urged conference delegates to embark on concrete negotiations, to clear away artificial obstacles blocking the road toward agreements, and to renounce concepts aimed at winning unilateral advantages.

LOSEV COMMENTS ON EUROPEAN OPPOSITION TO SDI

PM101551 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 Jun 85 p 5

[Political observer Sergey Losev article under the rubric "Look at Events": "Europe Does Not Want 'Star Wars'"]

[Text] One of the chief items on the agenda at the NATO Council session held in Portugal at foreign minister level 6-7 June was the question of the attitude to Reagan's "star wars" program. At the recent Bonn meeting of the leaders of the seven major capitalist powers, the United States failed to impose on its partners the pernicious project for the militarization of space, whose essence consists in securing for the United States the possibility of inflicting a nuclear first strike, and doing so with impunity. Seeking now to drag its West European allies and Japan into the quagmire of the "star wars" program at all costs, the U.S. Administration is resorting not only to promises of "access" to advanced space technology but also to direct deception. American Defense Secretary C. Weinberger was recently caught red-handed in precisely this unsightly occupation. In an interview in the West German newspaper BILD the Pentagon chief asserted that Washington's European partners are "on the whole unanimous" that the "star wars" program "is important for the security of the NATO alliance."

Let us recall that back in March on this year Weinberger issued a kind of ultimatum to the allies, demanding that they define their positions within 2 months and join in the space militarization process. Now he is evidently trying to create the impression that the ultimatum has "worked," but there are no grounds, to put it mildly, for such suppositions. The Governments of France, Greece, Denmark, and Norway have already openly refused to participate in the American adventure. Washington's remaining allies are putting forward reservations of various kinds and certainly do not burn with the desire to rush headlong into the White House's star adventure.

The American defense secretary's lie proved so transparent that Assistant Secretary of State R. Burt admitted to Congress that so far not one West European government has responded to the U.S. proposal to inform Washington of its intention to participate in work under the program.

The exception was West German Chancellor H. Kohl, who hastened to openly support the "star wars" program immediately after R. Reagan's visit to the ceremony for Hitlerite war criminals at Bitburg. It is characteristic, however, that this stand of the chancellor's elicited open displeasure not only in other West European countries but also in the Federal Republic itself. As the magazine DER SPIEGEL points out, "by making a hasty statement that Bonn will participate in the American SDI space arms program, Federal Chancellor H. Kohl has irritated the French. Opposition to 'star wars' is also growing in his own cabinet: Ministers Genscher and Riesenhuber oppose FRG participation in this program..."

In its report to the Federal Chancellery at the end of last year the Federal Intelligence Service (BND) came out against Bonn's participation in SDI for technical, strategic, and ally reasons. The Federal Chancellery did not even deign to forward that critical analysis that does not fit in with the FRG Foreign Ministry requests, maintaining that BND experts had drawn no conclusion at all.

But they had. Page 20 of the document states, for example: "Conclusion: Taking into account the numerous technological problems and possible countermeasures, including the use of new and any other offensive types of weapons, we have to evaluate rather skeptically the chances of creating an all-embracing ABM system for the United States. The European NATO partners have still less chance of securing adequate cover against enemy strategic offensive weapons."

The results of public opinion polls attest that the majority of FRG citizens oppose the "star wars" program. However, certain circles in the FRG pin their own revanchist aspirations and plans on the space militarization program. During his talk with a group of French journalists in the Elysee Palace in May, French President Mitterrand attributed the FRG's "temptation to participate" in the U.S. program to Bonn's desire to "circumvent the bans resulting from the last world war." The FRG military-industrial complex would like not only to negate the factor of French and British possession of nuclear weapons, but also to gain access to still more sophisticated military technology.

It is characteristic that those West German politicians who support Bonn's participation in the "star wars" program simultaneously make frenzied revanchist statements. Thus, F.-J. Strauss, prime minister of Bavaria and chairman of the Christian Social Union, said in a greetings message to the participants in a revanchist gathering of the "Silesian German Landsmannschaft" youth organization: "Germany did not perish in 1945. It continues to exist within the 1937 borders..."

But it is not out of place to remind those who are threatening the territorial and political realities which took shape in Europe as a result of the defeat of Hitler's Germany and postwar development that the German Reich was consumed in the fire of World War II, and there will be no return to it. The recent extension of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance is an unambiguous warning to those who have not yet abandoned their illusory hopes of testing the strength of the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements. Those agreements have been reliably serving European security interests for 40 years and are an obstacle to militarist and revanchist aspirations; all attempts to encroach on those agreements are doomed to failure.

As M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized: "The Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries do not seek superiority either on earth or in space. We do not strive to compete to see who can make the nuclear fence higher, but nor will we allow the military-strategic parity to be upset. This is the common firm stand of the Warsaw Pact members. If preparations for 'star wars' continue, we will be left no choice but to take countermeasures, including, of course, the strengthening and improvement of offensive nuclear arms."

It must be clear to every sober-minded person that under conditions when the United States is trying to create a first-strike potential in the hope that a counterstrike against U.S. territory can be prevented, at the same time as refusing to adopt pledges not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, endeavors to limit strategic offensive arms become pointless and hopeless.

Speaking at a 5 June press conference, former U.S. Defense Secretary R. McNamara emphasized: Attempts by one side to defend its potential will inevitably lead to a buildup of both defensive and offensive arms by the other side -- which will not only not make nuclear arms obsolete but, on the contrary, will raise the race in these arms to new, totally uncontrolled heights.

N. Kinnock, leader of the British Labour Party, emphasized that "only a madman or liar could maintain that the 'star wars' program will stop at the research stage." The realization of such programs, which create only an illusion of security while in fact leading to the intensification of the arms race, he pointed out, is "a senseless squandering of financial resources and the achievements of advanced technology and scientific thought." To refer to the opinion of the scientific world, the vast majority of scientists are against the militarization of space. It is sufficient to recall that the scientists' Goettingen appeal to prevent all types of weapons in space was signed by 10,834 scientists against the militarization of space emphasizes that the so-called "Stratetic Defense Initiative" is a deception of mankind. It is impossible to technically realize absolute protection against nuclear weapons, the appeal states. Defense against nuclear weapons is impossible.

Only disarmament in the nuclear sphere can provide effective protection. It is this path that the Soviet leadership proposes the world should take. At the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, the USSR has reaffirmed its readiness to conduct a businesslike search for a mutually acceptable solution based on the principle of equality and identical security, and pointed out that if there is no militarization of space, very profound reductions in both strategic nuclear arms and medium-range nuclear means in Europe will prove possible. On 7 April, the Soviet Union unilaterally introduced a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles and the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. Seeking to create a favorable atmosphere for an accord, our country has proposed ending any activity relating to the creation of strike space arms and freezing existing nuclear missile arsenals for the duration of the talks.

What is more we propose that, on the establishment of a moratorium, the Soviet Union and the United States agree that they will submit at the Geneva talks within a certain time, say 1-2 months, their specific proposals on all the questions being discussed, including the levels to which they would be prepared to reduce strategic offensive arms, given, of course, the prohibition of strike space arms.

The second round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms, which began 30 May, provides a new chance to seek mutually acceptable solutions.

NATO SESSIONS CONFIRM 'OBSTRUCTIONIST' POLICY

PM111157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Gan "Commentator's Column": "Following a Course of Obstruction"]

[Text] The Natoites have completed a traditional "Atlantic marathon" -- the annual spring series of conferences of the bloc member countries' political and military leaders. Its laste stage took place in Estoril, a resort suburb of the Portuguese capital, where a 2-day NATO Council session was held at the foreign ministers level.

Summing up the Atlantic discussions as a whole, it is possible to definitely state that no revision of the policy of militarism and fueling tension has occurred or even been outlined in NATO's aggressive concepts and practical activity. As the final communique adopted in Estoril attests, the NATO alliance has no thought of taking any effective measures to reduce the danger of war or clear the obstacles being piled up in the way of East-West talks at America's bidding. Tightly wrapping their document up in false fabrications about the "Soviet threat," the authors of the NATO communique "swore allegiance" to the continued deployment of the Pentagon's nuclear first-strike missiles in West Europe. "Efforts to improve the nonnuclear means" of the bloc, which have the purpose of achieving the same old tactical and strategic superiority over the socialist states, were confirmed at a stroke.

However, the Atlantic partners did have a fundamentally different choice, which would have confirmed not in words but in deeds their declared desires for detente, stronger world security, dialogue, and cooperation. This choice was unambiguously suggested to them by the Soviet Union, which has advanced a number of constructive peace initiatives, including the introduction of a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe.

Whatever peace-loving rhetoric NATO camouflages itself with, its decisions, alas, can only be evaluated as a negative response to the USSR's readiness to take practical steps aimed at reaching accords and reducing the intensity of armed confrontation. In this connection, the North Atlantic bloc members' approval of the U.S. stand at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, which, without exaggeration, is of a destructive nature with regard to the prospects for elaborating mutually acceptable agreements, is not at all surprising.

At the same time, the results of the sessions have shown that on certain issues the allies do not consider it possible to support Washington's undisguised adventurism. To judge from Western press reports, the high-handed U.S. attempts to hitch the allies to the "star wars" program failed. In addition, as the British FINANCIAL TIMES points out, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz was forced to inform the President of the West European partners' opposition to U.S. plans to abandon observance of the SALT II treaty, because they believe that such a step "will undermine the arms control process."

Be that as it may, a result which is not comforting for the international public -- the search for solutions to the acute problems of peace and security is being blocked by the obstructionist and militarist policy of NATO headed by the United States -- has clearly been deduced as the denominator of this series of NATO gatherings.

DEMCHENKO DISCUSSES SDI, MIDDLE EAST, NICARAGUA

PM101335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[Pavel Demchenko "International Review"]

[Text] June, the first month of summer in the northern hemisphere, has arrived and so has the time of school and student holidays and the time of vacations for a substantial proportion of working people. But far from everyone is being given a respite by the summer. The working rhythm in the countryside is increasing: The peasants everywhere have a period of busy harvesting work. Nor does political work know any respite. The time when political life expired under the hot rays of the sun has long vanished into the past.

This year is no exception to these rules. Visits by statesmen, sessions of parliaments, international conferences, and talks are scheduled for many weeks ahead. The antiwar demonstrations are continuing unabated in various parts of the world, as are the working people's class battles. Blood is flowing in the world's hot spots -- alas, Central America, and southern Africa. In brief, international life reflects the keen antagonism between the forces of socialism and progress on the one hand and the forces of imperialism and reaction on the other, an antagonism that is proceeding now both globally and in individual parts of the world.

Main Concern of the Present Day

For the peoples of the socialist community, the start of the summer was marked by a most notable event: the extension of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance for the next 20 years came into force. This document has entered the political lexicon as the Warsaw Pact, because it was concluded in the Polish capital.

It was there this April that the top leaders of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia signed the protocol on extending the treaty for 20 years with its subsequent prolongation for a further 10 years. When all these countries had presented the Polish Government with the relevant documents of ratification, the protocol entered into force.

I recall that the Warsaw Pact is a military-political defensive alliance created in response to the threat to the security of the socialist countries from the NATO bloc formed 6 years earlier. The pact reliably serves the development and consolidation of cooperation between the member-states, the safeguarding of the sovereignty, security, and inviolability of their borders, and the joint elaboration and implementation of a peace-loving foreign policy course that positively influences the general international climate.

It is to cooperation and the coordinated nature of the socialist countries' actions, especially within the framework of the Warsaw Pact, that we are indebted for the fact that for 40 years now there have been no wars in Europe. It is no accident that this treaty is called a reliable shield of peace. Indeed, major initiatives aimed at the consolidation of the peoples' security and at disarmament are linked with it. The socialist states have never been advocates of the division of Europe, still less the world, into opposing military blocs. They have frequently suggested simultaneously dissolving the Warsaw Pact and NATO and their military organizations as a first step. This position remains in force to this day.

Questions of the normalization of the international climate also assumed a prominent place during the recent friendly working visit to Moscow by Todor Zhivkov. An important document was signed according with the further development of Soviet-Bulgarian relations.

The socialist countries tirelessly reiterate that only if imperialism renounces its attempts to use military means to resolve the historic dispute between the two social systems will international relations be successfully channeled into normal cooperation. As M.S. Gorbachev has stated, "we appeal to all states of Europe and other continents to rise above their differences, to become partners in combating the new danger which threatens all mankind, the danger of nuclear annihilation."

How are the United States and its partners responding to this appeal?

Let's turn first to the Soviet-U.S. talks whose second round is under way in Geneva. The two delegations are discussing fundamental problems of the present day: Whether or not space will be peaceful and whether the nuclear arms race will finally be halted or whether it will continue. Continuing the arms race would sharply increase the threat of a global conflict, which has already reached an intolerable level.

The Soviet side's criterion is parity and equal security; that is, an honest approach toward its partner's interests. The U.S. position is not distinguished by sincerity. The White House is trying with all its might to break the existing military-strategic parity, to implement its "star wars" program, and to use the talks as a screen.

Thus in Geneva, according to the agreement previously reached, there should be a discussion of the prevention of the arms race in space, of how to erect a barrier to the creation of new types of weapons with space-based elements. However, the Pentagon is forcing through its plans to create strike space armaments and intends in the middle of June, during the flight of the space ship "Discovery," to conduct tests on one of the most important components of the "star wars" system: laser apparatus.

The 2-day session of the NATO Council at the foreign minister level was held this week in the little Portuguese resort of Estoril. At the session, Washington made its latest effort to involve its West European allies in its "star wars" plans. Essentially, the allies were expected to respond to the ultimatum issued by Washington 2 months ago. This time the tactics of "arm-twisting" and luring the big corporations with fabulous profits and a "technological leap forward" seems to have sprung a leak. The Greek, Danish, French, and Norwegian Governments had already refused to take part in the U.S. plans. Initially Bonn hastened to agree, but later, as THE BOSTON GLOBE, for instance, wrote, to all appearances it has "backtracked" somewhat. As for Britain, according to the London press, it has resolved to a certain degree to support the French proposal designed to counter the "brain drain" from Europe to the United States which might be provoked by the U.S. "star wars" program.

Of course, that does not mean that the FRG, Britain, or Italy, on whose territory medium-range U.S. missiles are already deployed, are not active members of NATO but, as may be judged by the results of the Portuguese meeting, on this question U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz did not succeed in "quashing" his partners, although efforts in this direction will be continued. It is understandable that this line of Washington's cannot promote the success of the Geneva talks. The implementation of the plans that have been concocted would merely intensify the danger of an all-destroying military conflict.

Near East Knot

Two black dates in the stormy history of the Near East fell this week. On 5 June 1967, Israeli troops attacked three Arab countries: Syria, Egypt, and Jordan. Some 15 years later, on 6 June 1982, the invasion of a fourth Arab country, Lebanon, began. The time that has passed since then has obscured some of the details, but has shed light on the fact that the main strike was delivered against the Palestinians. Of course, these two acts of Israeli aggression and others were pursuing far from one goal but, I repeat, the Palestinian people were their main victims. They were deprived of all their lands, divided, and scattered over many countries.

This should also be remembered today because the dates of these two acts of aggression are again being celebrated to the thunder of artillery shelling and the crackle of machine gun fire. The attack is again directed against the Palestinians, but this time they have been the victims of their former allies.

How did the Palestinian refugees find themselves in Lebanon? They were driven from their homes in 1948 during the creation of the State of Israel. A second wave of refugees appeared after the 1967 war, when Tel Aviv seized the West Bank of the Jordan River, the Gaza Strip, and east Jerusalem.

In 1982 the Palestinians, together with detachments of Lebanese patriots, resisted the aggressor and then took part in the guerrilla movement against the occupiers. Credit also goes to the Palestinians for the fact that the Israeli troops, incurring substantial losses, have been basically obliged to leave Lebanon by early this month. Now they have been asked to surrender their weapons. This decision does not seem illogical except for one thing: In Lebanon, torn by internal conflicts, citizens' security has so far not been safeguarded and there are many Israeli agents. The country's political forces include groupings who sympathize with the refugees and there are also those who are disposed against the Palestinians. Differences have arisen and in the red-hot atmosphere, a small incident was enough for fighting with the detachments of the Shi'ite Amal organization to erupt. By an irony of fate the main bloodshed is taking place in the very same camps of Sabra and Shatila where a bloody orgy was played out against the Palestinians in accordance with an Israeli scenario in September 1982. The casualties now are also great: The number of dead and wounded on both sides, according to the Beirut press, exceeds 2,500.

Thus one more tragic page is being written in the tragic history of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. It could have been entirely avoided if the Palestinians had their own state, had received the right to return to their homes. But the Israeli ringleaders, relying, as is well known, on U.S. support, are categorically opposed to this.

At the same time, we cannot ignore one other circumstance: the atmosphere of division and disunity in the Arab world. Preoccupied by their internal and local regional problems, many governments have essentially turned their backs on the Palestinians and the other forces suffering from Israeli expansion.

To a certain extent the adverse impact of the Iran-Iraq conflict can be discerned here. The war has frightened the ruling circles of a number of countries, particularly in the Persian Gulf zone, with the danger of the dissemination of the so-called "Islamic revolution" which is preached by the Iranian clergy and has distracted their attention and material resources from the Israeli front. The situation is further complicated by the fact that the sores of differences and division have infected the Palestinian movement itself and its leadership has now been obviously weakened.

This disunity is in fact creating conditions for the continuation of Israel's expansionist course, which is now manifested in the desire to retain the Palestinian lands and Syria's Golan Heights seized in 1967 and to control a border zone of 20-25 km in southern Lebanon. U.S. diplomacy, which is flirting with conciliatory Arab elements, including such elements among the Palestinian bourgeoisie, has also seen definite opportunities for itself in this situation.

However, as was shown by the visit to Washington by King Husayn of Jordan, who is considered to be a supporter of talks with Tel Aviv and the creation of a single Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to this end, no marked changes have taken place in the U.S. stance on Near East affairs. The United States continues to gamble mainly on its strategic ally -- Israel -- and has no intention at all of recognizing the Palestinian people's political rights just as it has no intention of taking steps for the comprehensive solution of the Near East problem and the establishment of lasting peace in that part of the world.

Pressure Is Being Stepped Up

Not a day goes by without the editorial office receiving reports describing U.S. anti-Nicaraguan actions. Now THE NEW YORK TIMES has announced rather perturbing news: "Representatives of the Reagan administration have begun to openly discuss a problem on which they previously refused even to make proposals; that is, the possibility of U.S. combat units being sent into Nicaragua some day."

It is well-known that U.S. ruling circles have long hated the Sandinist regime that came to power in 1979. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, President Reagan, beside himself with anger at the Nicaraguans, bangs his fist on the table when he speaks of that country. But what seems to be there? A small state with a population of 3 million! Next to it, there is such a great power and bulwark of imperialism. But no. The example of a victorious revolution is too dangerous to the entire region where millions of poor people languish in need and are engaged in back-breaking labor for their oppressors and North American companies. Social antagonisms there are very heated and national dignity has been slighted. Washington fears that an eruption like those in Nicaragua or El Salvador could occur elsewhere.

That is why the majority of the U.S. Senate ultimately earmarked $38 million for the administration to finance and arm the Nicaraguan "contras." Larger sums have flowed and continue to flow through clandestine CIA channels for the subversive operations against the Sandinist regime.

Not everything is proceeding as planned. In recent days, Nicaraguan units have mounted a number of successful operations against "contra" detachments, driving them to the borders with Honduras and Costa Rica. Foreign observers believe that the main bases used for subversive operations have been destroyed.

It is in this situation that the new wave of pressure and threats has begun. Here the desire can be discerned to travel the same path which led to the intervention in Grenada: to set its neighbors against Nicaragua, to cobble together at least the semblance of a coalition which would serve as cover for a direct U.S. invasion.

These are the plans, but we will not forget that there is a considerable way to go to the possibility of their implementation. As Nicaraguan President D. Ortega has noted, "let the Reagan administration not count on its military being able to easily destroy the Sandinist revolution."

The movement of solidarity with that country has now encompassed many countries of Latin American, Asia, and Europe. It is also gathering momentum within the United States itself. Even from the windows of the White House, they could see that the slogan "Hands off Nicaragua!" has been fluttering about the demonstration recently held nearby.

'TERRORISTS' CONFERENCE SIGN OF FUTURE U.S. ACTIONS

LD102317 Moscow TASS in English 2111 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] New York June 10 TASS -- A "conference" of ringleaders of counter-revolutionary groupings from Angola, Nicaragua, Afghanistan and Laos was held at a camp of the anti-Angolan terroristic grouping UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. According to reports in the U.S. press, they arrived in the African jungle at the signal from Washington in order to discuss the "strategy of common struggle". The gathering has resulted in the setting up of the so-called "Democratic International" whose headquarters will shortly be opened in Washington.

The "conference" of the terrorist has been sponsored by their master, the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States with the assistance of the South African intelligence services. According to NEWSWEEK most of the participants in the meeting were first brought from New York into Johannesburg and were then flown to a UNITA camp on board a South African plane. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, the White House knew about the gathering in advance and "favoured the meeting". The task of establishing direct contacts with the terrorists was entrusted to the reactionary American organization "Citizens for America" which was founded two years ago with President Reagan's approval and which is closely connected with the Zionist lobby in the USA. The organization's leader, New York millionaire Lew Lehrman who is know to be a close friend of the chief of the White House brought Reagan's personal message to the gathering. Your aims are our aims. I wish you luck and God bless you, says the message which is signed: Sincerely yours, Ronald Reagan.

Apparently for the purposes of moral support to the bandits, Lehrman and his assistants handed out to the participants in the gathering copies of the text of "The Declaration of Independence of the United States". They were explaining that the counter-revolutionaries can continue counting on the backing of the so-called "American democracy".

The press reports that the gathering in the camp of UNITA is one of the stages of the preparation for the "first world congress on anti-communist rebels" which is to be held in Washington this summer under the auspices of the U.S. Administration.

Commenting on the terrorists' gathering observers assess it as another evidence that Washington's anti-communist hysteria is manifested in every more dangerous subversive actions against independent and sovereign states in various areas of the world, actions which jeopardize the security of Asian, African and Latin American countries. Those who are behind the "Democratic International" and other terroristic centres are striving to legalize their puppets which are used as one of the main instruments of state terrorism and the export of counter-revolution.

U.S. To Set Up Agency

PM111149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[A. Nikanorov "Rejoinder": "When Brevity Is the Sister of Cynicism"]

[Text] IZVESTIYA has already written about the gathering of ringleaders of counter-revolutionary rabbles from Angola, Afghanistan, Cuba, Nicaragua, Laos, and Kampuchea in a bandit lair. The details of that gathering are now coming to light. NBC TV reports that three "delegations" arrived aboard a U.S. aircraft which took off from a South African airfield. The rest presumably took a back route through the jungle. The meeting adopted a program "document" for this ramshackle organization, which has given itself the label of the "Democratic International."

The Nicaraguan "contras," Afghan dushmans, Pol Pot holdouts, and Savimbi cutthroats from the Angolan antigovernment grouping the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola were not at all sparing in their expatiations about democracy. In that context they stated that the United States "can and is obliged to supply weapons and equipment to groups struggling against the USSR and regimes like the Sandinist regime."

They were clearly inspired to such verbiage by a personal message from Ronald Reagan. "Your goals are our goals. May God bless you with good fortune." It was as brief as it was cynical. Its cynicism consisted in the fact that the U.S. President, who, as the U.S. press alleges, knew in advance about the preparation of this rally of hired killers and butchers of their own peoples, openly supports the subversive activity against the lawful Government of Angola, a country that belongs to the Nonaligned Movement. Its entire "crime" is that it is carrying out progressive transformations and firmly opposing imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism. Indeed, the White House has no closer partners nowadays than those who hate red.

The U.S. Administration, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, is now planning to set up a special agency to support "anticommunist forces from Indochina and southern Africa to Central America." The rally in the African jungle prepared by U.S. and South African special services is a rehearsal for cooperation among extremists of all stripes to suit Washington's imperial ambitions. To this end terrorism and the export of counterrevolution are being elevated to the rank of state policy.

BRIEFS

ENVIRONMENTALISTS VISIT UZBEK INSTALLATIONS -- The participants in the UN environment conference in Tashkent visited the water installations on Akdar'ya, which runs close to Samarkand. Later they visited the industrial factories in Yengiyul. The products of these factories are largely used in constructing water installations. The experience gathered by the conference participants will help their work in reclaiming new lands in development countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. [Summary] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 10 Jun 85 GF]

LOMEYKO REBUKES U.S. POLICY ON SEABED LICENSES

LD111456 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 11 Jun 85

["Klondike Principle Applied to the Seabed: U.S. Hegemonist Policy in What Concerns the Law of the Sea" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- Washington is preaching a kind of Klondike principle in its approach to utilizing the natural resources of the seabed and ocean floor, Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the press department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, said at a briefing at the ministry's press center today. He described the U.S. Department of Commerce's issuance of licenses to prospect for iron-manganese concretions in international areas of the Pacific Ocean floor as illegal and aiming to disrupt international law and order in the world's oceans.

The U.S. move, Lomeyko emphasized, is laying the groundwork for future contradictions and conflicts in the issue of developing the seabed and ocean floor, and leading to the emergence of new seats of tension. He recalled that the U.N. Law of the Sea Convention based on the principles of equality and peaceful mutually advantageous cooperation between all states regulates the main questions concerning the regime of the sea and ocean expanses and the use of seabed and ocean floor resources. It was signed by more than 150 states. A U.S. delegation also took an active part in working out the convention for many years. The wishes and considerations of three American Administrations, which did not contradict the interests of other countries and peoples, were taken into account and reflected in the convention. But after the completion of many years of work on this document the fourth administration, the Reagan one, demanded that the United States be granted special privileges in developing the resources of the seabed and ocean floor to the detriment of other countries. Naturally enough, the illegal demands were rejected.

Having refused to sign the convention, the United States launched a bitter struggle against it. Lomeyko recalled that in the spring of 1983 the Reagan administration declared that it would act as it saw fit in respect of the riches of the world's oceans, and in August 1984 the United States put together a group of eight countries, which signed the so-called Interim Agreement on the Deep-Water Areas of the Seabed and Ocean Floor. The separate deal was an attempt to legalize the striving of a number of imperialist monopolies to seize and share out the more promising sectors of the international area of the seabed and ocean floor in violation of the U.N. Law of the Sea Convention and to the detriment of the rightful interests of other states. The U.S. illegal action touched off wide-spread protests and was condemned.

The Soviet Union, Lomeyko stressed, does not recognize anybody's actions that do not correspond to the U.N. Law of the Sea Convention and is not going to reckon with the current arbitrary U.S. actions in relation to the international area of the seabed and ocean floor.

Answering a question of how the U.S. Administration's separate actions in the international area of the seabed and ocean floor can be explained, Lomeyko said these steps are part of the overall, hegemonistic U.S. policy with regard to the world's oceans, aimed at gaining control over them and their resources.

The spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry said in this connection that any bids by the United States and its allies to circumvent the convention in what concerns the use of the world's oceans are encountering even today, and will continue to encounter in future, a rebuff from the international community.

Criticizing U.S. references to the "high seas' freedom" principles, Lomeyko said they are illegal. It is the "common legacy of mankind" principle formalized in U.N. documents that applies to the seabed and ocean floor outside the continental shelf. The riches of the seabed and ocean floor, the head of the press department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry said, belong to the entire world community. It is first of all developing countries interested in a new international economic order that link their hopes with their development.

PRAVDA HITS REAGAN'S 'CRUDE ABUSE' OF NICARAGUA

PM111004 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Washington Against Nicaragua"]

[Text] Washington, 10 Jun -- In a routine radio address President Reagan has once again leveled crude abuse at Nicaragua. Trying to intimidate Americans, he alleged that the Sandinist revolution threatens the entire North American Continent, including the existence of the United States itself. As usual, the U.S. President groundlessly accused Nicaragua of "aggressive actions" with regard to neighboring Central American states, although it is well known that the territory of those countries is used by the CIA and the "contras" to carry out acts of subversion and terrorism against the sovereign republic.

Reagan's malicious anti-Nicaraguan speech is connected with the fact that tomorrow the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress will adopt a decision on the question of the U.S. allocation of new appropriations to aid the Nicaraguan "contras." That is why the President urged congressmen in impassioned terms to support the White House policy of overthrowing the lawful Government of Nicaragua.

Despite the increasing scale of armed sabotage against Nicaragua, U.S. policy toward that country is failing, Senator C. Dodd declared in an ABC-TV interview. The attempts by official Washington to breathe new life into this policy and also its desire to "force" through Congress a request for the allocation of financial aid to the "contras," the senator pointed out, are "equivalent to rearranging chairs on the deck of a sinking ship."

SENATE 'BLESSES' MILITARY AID TO ANGOLAN REBELS

LD120917 Moscow TASS in English 0625 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 12 TASS -- The Senate of the U.S. Congress has blessed the Reagan administration to open armed interference in the affairs of sovereign Angola. Members of the upper chamber voted in favour of cancelling the so-called "Clark Amendment," banning the United States from giving military aid to terrorist groupings which make attempts to overthrow the legitimate government of that country.

The amendment was adopted by legislators back in 1975 on the initiative of former Senator Dick Clark as a concession to the world [words indistinct] over the United States backing of the enemies of the Angolan people. The Reagan administration attacked "the Clark Amendment" right after it took office -- regarding it as an obstacle in pursuing the policy of state terrorism against that sovereign state. By using its placemen in Congress, it succeeded in abrogating the amendment.

USSR REQUEST FOR PRC MANPOWER UNDER STUDY

OW111235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1223 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 11 KYODO -- China is studying positively a Soviet request for China's export of labor power from its rich manpower reserves, according to a Chinese official. The Soviet Union has been suffering from a serious shortage in labor power in Siberia and other isolated areas, and the sending of workers from the Comecon-affiliated Soviet allies is not sufficient to fill the need.

The Soviet request to China was disclosed recently by a responsible official in charge of dispatching Chinese workers abroad. The official mentioned the Soviet request while outlining overseas demand for Chinese manpower to Chinese economic news reporters.

There have previously been no confirmed cases of systematic manpower export from China to the Soviet Union, even in the Sino-Soviet "honeymoon" years in the 1950s, to say nothing of the period of conflict between the two countries in the early 1960s and after. If Moscow, with its grave manpower shortage, and Beijing, with excessive manpower, agree on the stable export of Chinese workers, this could greatly affect bilateral relations, in both the economic and political fields, diplomatic analysts said.

According to the Chinese official, 10 countries, including the Soviet Union, West Germany, Congo, Argentina and Iraq, asked China this year to provide them with Chinese manpower. The total requested has passed 700,000 workers, he said. The official, however, did not disclose how many workers the Soviet Union wanted from China. The manpower wanted varies from construction workers and engineers to medical manpower, school teachers, cooks, martial arts trainers, vegetable farmers and car drivers. It is believed here that the figure cited by Moscow was probably tens of thousands of workers.

The Chinese official stressed that considering the strong demand for Chinese manpower, the current export of Chinese workers is too small. Pakistan, with a population of only 30 million, is exporting 3.21 million workers, the official said. At present, China is supplying 50,000 workers abroad, mainly to the oil-producing Middle East.

During his briefing to the reporters, the official did not touch on any "political obstacles" which could arise in the event of actual manpower export to the Soviet Union. This fact may indicate that China is ready to accept the Soviet request, perhaps on some prior conditions, for better Sino-Soviet relations.

East European sources here raised the possibility that China and the Soviet Union may negotiate the Soviet request under a bilateral pact on economic and technological cooperation signed late last year, or under their bilateral economic and trade, and techno-science cooperation committees. Western diplomatic sources here are also watching the development with much interest, saying the combination of Soviet natural resources and Chinese manpower would have great diplomatic impact abroad.

AFP: USSR-DRA FORCES END LARGE ANTI-REBEL SWEEP

HK111424 Hong Kong AFP in English 1351 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Islamabad, June 11 (AFP) -- A strike force of 10,000 Soviet and Afghan troops supported by armor and air cover is withdrawing from Afghanistan's eastern Kunar Valley after taking heavy casualties in fighting with Moslem rebels, Western diplomatic sources said here today.

The information confirmed reports from rebel officials here at the weekend that the three-week-old offensive, aimed largely at relieving the besieged garrison of Barikowt on the border with Pakistan, had come to an end. At least 20 Soviet vehicles are reported to have reached Barikowt, 250 km (155 miles) northeast of Kabul, last Friday.

However, reliable sources here today disputed the insurgents' assertion that the Soviet-Afghan forces were pulling back because they were defeated. These sources found it more likely that the Soviet military command had judged it too expensive to maintain the large number of troops and equipment in the area any longer. The diplomatic sources also noted that advance notice had been given to travellers in Kabul that the airport at Jalalabad, the main town at the south end of the Kunar, would be closed to normal traffic from May 19 to June 10, apparently suggesting that the duration of the offensive was predetermined.

A column of 200 vehicles arrived in Kabul Saturday from Jalalabad, 125 km (78 miles) to the east, followed within a day by three more convoys of dust-covered vehicles carrying weary Soviet soldiers, the sources said.

The Western diplomatic sources here said the Soviet-Afghan attack force comprised about 10,000 men, including two Soviet commando units, known as Spetznaz, of 2,000 men each, plus 1,000 Afghan commandos. Earlier reports from the Moslem resistance said commandos were airdropped on the mountains near Barikowt as armored columns advnaced toward the garrison, which has been under rebel siege for several months. The strike force was supported by 200 tanks and other vehicles, as well as MIG fighter aircraft and helicopter gunships of the MIL series.

The rebels said they stopped the bulk of the advance on Barikowt Friday, when they won a major battle at the village of Sao, between Asmar and Barikowt, killing 35 Soviet-Afghan troops and destroying 25 vehicles and one aircraft. Moslem resistance officials in Pakistan said 50 Afghan soldiers had surrendered, but that 35 insurgents were also killed at Sao. The Western sources here said that during the fighting, a group of soldiers at an Afghan border post tried to desert toward Pakistan but were bombed by Soviet helicopters.

After the Kunar operation, the Western sources said, Soviet-Afghan reprisal operations are expected in the Panjshir Valley northeast of Kabul, where rebels under Ahmad Shah Massud, in two separate attacks, killed about 30 soldiers including two top officers of the Afghan Army and three Soviet advisors.

NEW TIMES ON WESTERN, PRC AID TO AFGHAN REBELS

PM060931 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 22, May 85 pp 13-15

[German Ustinov article: "Who is Fanning the Flames. Imperialism and its Accomplices Are Waging a Nonstop Undeclared War Against the Afghan People" -- all names as published]

[Text] Kabul -- The exhibition in Kandahar was arranged by Colonel Hajdar Umary, commander of the local people's milita, after a military operation in which the militiamen, together with units of Defenders of the Revolution, routed a big dushman band and seized several truckloads of weapons. I spent a long time looking at the long rows of mortars, grenade launchers, carbines, Tommy guns, anti-tank and anti-personnel mines.

"What make are they?" I asked Comrade Umary. "All kinds: U.S., Chinese, Egyptian, West German, British, Italian. You can see from the trade marks."

He led me up to a heavy steel exhibit stamped "Made in USA. Recoilless rifle. 75 mm. N 9078." "It's used for aimed fire and has a range of more than two kilometres," he explained.

I have seen so many such exhibitions all over Afghanistan: in Kabul and Herat, Jalalabad, and Mazar-e Sharif, in the Panjshir Valley, in small villages and on air-fields. For seven years vast quantities of these weapons have been flowing along mountain paths to Afghanistan to sow death and destruction. Thousands of innocent people have died, including children, women and old people. Among the victims are 200 religious leaders. The total damage to the national economy is estimated at more than 35 billion afghanis, which is three quarters of the total government investment in the economy made in the 20 years preceding the revolution of April 1978.

The U.S. and some other countries hostile to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are constantly increasing their military aid to the Afghan counter-revolutionaries. I was told in the General Staff of the Afghan National Army that there has recently been a marked rise in the supplies of modern heavy weapons. It is a large-scale operation. The counterrevolutionary chieftains usually order arms from international arms dealers. The deals are paid for by the U.S. and reactionary Arab regimes in the name of all kinds of "funds of solidarity with Afghanistan."

More than a hundred ammunition dumps have been set up near the main camps and head-quarters of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries in Pakistan. The largest dumps are in the vicinity of Peshawar, Quetta and Waziristan. At some of them Pakistani, U.S. and Chinese advisers are in charge of the distribution of weapons among the dushman bands. There are known cases of bandits being issued arms at Pakistani Army dumps.

Close to the Pakistani-Afghan border, there is a network of intermediate dumps from which weapons go directly into Afghanistan, where they are placed at the disposal of the larger counter-revolutionary groups that are most active in opposing the popular democratic government: the Islamic Party of Afghanistan (IPA), led by Gulbuddin Hek-Matyar, the Islamic Society of Afghanistan (ISA), led by Burhaneddin Rabbani, and the Islamic Unity of Mujahiddin of Afghanistan (IUMA), of which the chairman is Abdul Rasul Sajaf.

Convoys carrying their lethal loads use more than 200 different routes. They are guided by trusted people who may be paid as much as 50,000 afghanis for every safe delivery. The escort groups used mounted guards and radio transmitters for communication. The caravans move mainly at night. Last year the border troops and regular Afghan Army units seized more than 25 big convoys.

Universities for the Bandits

Mohammad Daud is 26 years old. He was born in Kabul and is a skilled builder. When I talked to him, however, it was not on a building site (of which there are a host in the Afghan capital) but in a prison cell. He was arrested as the leader of an IPA group operating in the capital. A cache was discovered in his flat containing weapons, ammunition, a large sum of money and a printed instruction on secret activities, on how to behave when caught. Daud specialized in acts of individual terror. He had killed several party activists, state employees, officers of the Afghan Army. He had been trained at the IPA-controlled Varsak camp near Peshawar. During his period of training Daud had several meetings with the party's leader Hikmatyar, who came to the camp to talk to future saboteurs.

American and Pakistani instructors taught Daud to use all kinds of firearms and cold steel. He was skilled at noiselessly approaching "a living target," moving by night and lying motionless for hours in ambush or when in danger. The Varsak camp is only one of about 120 centres for the training of "fighters for the faith" created around Afghanistan by the United States and its NATO partners, China and reactionary Middle East regimes.

The leading core of the big bandit units are trained at higher and secondary military schools in Pakistan. There are specialized centres for the training of leaders, instructors and military experts (reconnaissance men, saboteurs, mortar men, anti-aircraft gunners, miners and radio operators). Major training units having regular army structure are being set up on Pakistani territory. For example, there is a 4,800-strong regiment based in Mamadgart with instructors from the U.S., Egypt and China. During the two-year term of service there every "soldier" is paid 4,000 afghanis a month, twice as much as an average Afghan worker.

The military training centres can offer instruction to 55,000 men at once. This gives some idea of the scope of the undeclared war the international reactionaries are waging against revolutionary Afghanistan and of the long-term plans of the "entente" against Afghanistan.

CIA: Masters and Apprentices

THE WASHINGTON POST reported recently that secret U.S. aid to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries is the biggest since the Vietnam war. This year the CIA will get $250 million (more than 80 per cent of CIA spending on clandestine operations) for its "Afghan operations." What does this tremendous amount of money pay for? Here is but one example. Last year the CIA set up a new centre in Pakistan in the innocuous guise of a "radio bureau." Its organization brought to Islamabad none other than James Buckley, that pastmaster of slander and insinuation who recently retired as director-general of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. The "radio bureau" is another of those subversive propaganda centres called upon to distort the truth about Afghanistan and the revolutionary changes taking place there, to create a world public opinion hostile to the Democratic Republic.

It will operate in conjunction with the "Centre of Afghan Documents" and the "Afghan Press Agency" set up in Pakistan with CIA money and spreading the most incredible lies. (To believe them, no DRA leaders have been left alive, and others have been assassinated several times over.)

More than 50 Western radio stations beam their anti-Afghan propaganda along many channels around the clock. In the last five years the total volume of their broadcasting to Afghanistan increased 20 times over, to 60 hours a day.

Following a succession of failures in Kabul of several professional spies who posed as members of the U.S. Embassy (Weiss, Mitchell, Krow, Turner, Vandizer and others), the CIA has been enlisting the services of "apprentices" from among the citizens of countries geographically close to Afghanistan. I have met one of them, a Turkish national by the name of Turgit Uzal. The CIA picked him up from the dregs of society. A prison mate introduced him to Mohammad Rahim, the IPA head in Peshawar. After a short test period, Uzal was introduced to an "American friend," Warren Marek, well known to Afghan security forces as one of the longest-serving CIA residents in the East. He had spent many years in Turkey and Afghanistan and is now officially the U.S. consul in Karachi. The master spy liked the looks of the smart young Turk and two weeks later gave him a CIA form to fill. Two months later, after a crash course in photography, he was sent to the north of Afghanistan together with a band of 170 men. Warren Marek had provided him with cameras and issued him an advance expense allowance.

The band had a rough time in Afghanistan. When he realized that there was no easy money to be had in his new job, Uzal buried his gear under a heap of stones and gave himself up to the authorities. It is a revealing detail that when the dollars found on Uzal were brought to the state bank they turned out to be fakes.

China's Growing Interference

China too is among the countries helping the counterrevolutionaries. In late January the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan sent a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China "in connection with the growing interference of China in Afghan affairs, its increased support for the forces opposing the Afghan revolution." "China is conducting an openly hostile campaign against the revolutionary regime in Afghanistan using lies and conjectures to arouse hostility towards the new system, towards our people," says the letter. "Chinese officials openly speak of China's intention to continue wide-scale military and other aid to the counterrevolutionary bands running amok on the land of Afghanistan. This position meets with legitimate protest on our part. All the more so since this stand is taken by the People's Republic of China, a country which has experienced the rigors of imperialist oppression and has passed through the crucible of revolutionary-liberation struggle."

The counterrevolutionary bands defeated in recent months carried large quantities of Chinese-made weapons, including surface-to-air and surface-to-surface missiles, their launchers, heavy anti-aircraft machine guns. The Kabul press has repeatedly reported this.

Chinese rocket launchers were used to shell residential areas in Kabul, killing civilians, destroying houses and causing damage to the economy and culture. "This barbarous act," declared the Afghan information agency BAKHTAR, "has torn the mask off Beijing hegemonists who pay lip service to non-interference in the internal affairs of other states while directly interfering in the affairs of neighbouring countries."

Afghan security authorities have seized some letters sent by the heads of dushman bands on Afghan territory to their principals in Pakistan. Some of these documents were shown to journalists at a February press conference. Here is one of them.

"November 23, 1984. To the esteemed Professor A.R. Sajaf, leader of the IUMA. We report with joy and gratitude that we have received the Chinese aid on time. The batch includes 3 twin anti-aircraft mounts, 50 submachine guns, 120 plastic anti-tank mines, 227 anti-personnel mines, 5 pistols, 3 crates of anti-aircraft rockets, 28 crates of small arms ammunition. Please send us a Chinese radar because we are under constant attacks from the government air force " Signed: "Commander of the 1st Regiment."

Here is another letter from the same man:

"December 17, 1984. To the leader of the IUMA, A.R. Sajaf, as you instructed us, we gave a good welcome to the Chinese advisers. They saw our arms dumps and praised the way they are kept. We told them about our difficulties and asked them to increase supplies of more destructive weapons. They made a careful note of our requests. The visitors crossed two or three kilometres into Afghanistan and saw our battle fortifications."

These letters are eloquent enough. But I would like to quote yet another letter. It was sent by Shafi Rasul, an Afghan, from the Chinese province of Xinjiang to one Hial Mohammad in Peshawar. The letter was found in the pocket of a dead bandit.

"February 1, 1985. Dear Hial. We've been in China for three months now, learning to use new weapons and will stay here for three more months. I must say that training is hard because the Chinese language is difficult. But it's all right. I hope that in three or four months at the most we shall be in Afghanistan (probably in the Paktia Province) and fighting the infidels again. We are not allowed out of the camp. And we don't have time for walks anyway. The training schedule is tough..."

Unlike the previously quoted letters, this one calls for comment. China is known to be actively involved in training the dushmans. Chinese instructors together with those from the U.S. and other countries have long been working at the counterrevolutionaries' camps in Pakistan. But for about a year now China has been training Afghan "fighters for the faith" on its own territory. Afghan authorities know that there are five camps in China (Xinjiang Province) for training commandos, terrorists and saboteurs recruited from dushman bands. At an early May press conference in Kabul newsmen had another opportunity to obtain a first-hand view of a wide range of weapons of Chinese manufacture that had been supplied to the counterrevolutionaries. It was a consignment of such arms that a dushman who spoke at the press conference had received from Chinese officers in Karachi port and had delivered to Peshawar.

Clearly, Beijing is in effect pursuing the same hostile policy towards revolutionary Afghanistan as Washington. Such a policy on China's part evokes the justified protest of the people and the Government of Afghanistan.

PRAVDA REPORTS DEATH SENTENCE ON DRA REBELS

PM111259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jun 85 Second Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent V. Baykov: "Retribution"]

[Text] Kabul, 4 Jun -- A counterrevolutionary gang headed by one (Muhammad Tayer) operated for a long time in Kabul and its environs. Today the bandits were put on trial in the Afghan capital. The spacious hall where the session of the DRA Special Revolutionary Court is taking place is filled to overflowing. Representatives of the Afghan public, witnesses, relatives of the victims, and local and foreign journalists have come here.

During the investigation it emerged that the bandits had committed eight major acts of terrorism, including an explosion at a busy bazaar in one of the city's residential regions on 20 March this year. Some 14 people were seriously wounded and 1 died as a result of this barbarous crime.

In the dock is 25-year-old (Said Aref), who placed a powerful charge in one of the trading booths. Next to him in the dock, with lowered eyes, sits the gang's ringleader, nervously rubbing his hands. Also here is another of his stooges, (Ramazan).

"Fighters for an idea," "defenders of Islam against the infidels" -- that is how Western propaganda presents the bandits, by whose hands reactionaries of all stripes seek to halt at any price the path of the DRA's progressive development. However, the court tears away the masks of the "devout Muslims," revealing their true nature -- hired assasins. However (Said) may try to twist and turn, under the pressure of irrefutable evidence he is forced to admit that he was bought for Pakistani rupees and U.S. dollars. In particular he received 50,000 afghanis for the act of subversion in the bazaar.

The sentence is read out. For their numerous grave crimes against the Afghan people the court has condemned the gang ringleader and his accomplices to the supreme penalty. The hour of retribution has come.

DRA PEACE ORGANIZATION SENDS MESSAGE TO WPC

LD120302 Moscow TASS in English 1453 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Kabul June 11 TASS -- Imperialists and reactionaries are escalating their undeclared war on revolutionary Afghanistan, the Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan said in a message to the World Peace Council.

Pakistan's authorities, it said, have allowed Afghan counter-revolutionaries to set up military camps, arms depots and even prisons in its territory and are helping them to wage their terrorist activities against Democratic Afghanistan.

The Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organization of the DRA urged the World Peace Council, acting through the national peace committees, to expose and denounce the Pakistani military's interference in the internal affairs of sovereign independent Afghanistan.

GANDHI PRAISES UNESCO DURING VISIT TO FRANCE

PM111009 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "R. Gandhi's Visit to France"]

[Text] Paris, 9 Jun -- Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi's official visit to France is continuing. At a press conference held here after a meeting with President F. Mitterrand, the head of the Indian Government reported that they had discussed questions of Indian-French trade and economic relations. R. Gandhi urged that France and India jointly put forward initiatives aimed at establishing a new and fairer world economic order.

Nuclear arms questions occupied a major place in the exchange of opinions. R. Gandhi reminded people that India neither produces nor possesses nuclear weapons. It may review its position, however, should Pakistan become a nuclear power. The Indian prime minister said that during the coming meeting with President R. Reagan he will call on the United States to pressure the Pakistani Government to abandon the creation of nuclear weapons.

Addressing a ceremonial meeting held in his honor at UNESCO's Paris headquarters, R. Gandhi recalled that Jawaharlal Nehru had called this international organization the "conscience of the world community." UNESCO's mission, R. Gandhi stressed, is to promote international cooperation in the sphere of education, science, culture, and communication. The struggle for peace is one of UNESCO's tasks set by its own charter.

Regarding the problems which have arisen following the U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO and the stance taken by certain other capitalist countries, R. Gandhi stated that all who work for a more just world should help UNESCO. India supports all constructive efforts which enable those difficulties to be overcome. The head of the Indian Government condemned the actions of countries which remain aloof from UNESCO's noble work. Withdrawing from UNESCO, he said, means withdrawing from worldwide cooperation and rejecting democracy in international relations and within the framework of international organizations.

R. Gandhi was resolute in his support for a new world information order. He stated that India supports the international program for the development of communication formulated by UNESCO.

In welcoming R. Gandhi, Sa'id al-Tall (Jordan), chairman of the UNESCO General Conference, said: Some people have rejected the principles of international cooperation, possibly because they were unable to make them serve their own narrow interests. He emphasized that those actions are not only a serious encroachment on UNESCO's universal nature but are also aimed at replacing multifaceted cooperation by those forms of ties which make it easier for rich and powerful countries to impose their own terms on the developing states to the detriment of the latter's interests.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT CONDEMNS INDONESIAN EXECUTION

LD111641 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 11 Jun 85

["Statement by the Soviet Government" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- According to reports by news agencies, prominent member of the Indonesian and international working-class movement Mohammed Munir, a member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia, chairman of the national council of the Central Organization of Trade Unions of Indonesia and vice-chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions, has been executed in Indonesia. The forthcoming executions of another three members of the Communist Party, namely Rustomo, Djoko Untung and Gatot Sutarjo, have been officially announced in Jakarta. All of them have been convicted after the events of 1965-67 for revolutionary activities and spent many years on the death row together with dozens of other patriots.

The fresh wave of anti-communist terror in Indonesia is mounting despite the strong protests and appeals of the governments of a number of countries and many international and national public organizations and political parties. The ruthless reprisals against courageous patriots, many of whom have fought for the freedom and independence of their homeland for decades, are a challenge to world public and a violation of fundamental human freedoms, including those formalized the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other generally-recognized international documents.

One cannot but see behind the latest outbreak of anti-communist repression in Indonesia attempts by international imperialist reactionaries to take class revenge and prevent positive trends in the development of newly-free countries. The tragic developments in Indonesia cannot in the slightest measure serve its interests as a developing non-aligned state or its prestige in the international community of nations.

The Soviet Government vigorously condemns the anti-communist terror unleashed a new in Indonesia and urges the Indonesian Government to heed the voice of the world public, the voice of reason, humanity and justice.

IZVESTIYA: KAPITSA RECEIVES SRV OFFICIAL 6 JUNE

PM101300 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Meetings, Conversations"]

[Text] SRV Minister Vo Dong Giang, who stopped over in Moscow, had a conversation with M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, 6 June. Some international problems of mutual interest were discussed. A luncheon was given in honor of the Vietnamese guest at the USSR Foreign Ministry on the same day.

LAOS OFFERS TO RESUME TALKS WITH THAILAND

LD120616 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] New York June 11 TASS -- Guided by the interests of the Laotian and Thai peoples and the interests of turning South-East Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation, the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic offered to the Government of Thailand to resume talks with a view to resolving problems existing between the two countries, says a letter addressed to the United Nations secretary general by Kithong Vongsay, permanent representative of the Lao People's Democratic Republic to the United Nations.

The letter circulated as an official document of the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council notes that the talks should deal with such issues as ensuring security along the frontier between the two states, assistance to the realization of the existing agreements on turning the frontier between the two countries into a zone of peace and friendship, bilateral economic, cultural and trade relations, as well as regional and international problems of interest to both countries. The document stresses that this initiative is aimed at improving and developing relations between the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Thailand.

KAPITSA RECEIVES STATEMENT ON LAO-THAI RELATIONS

PM101256 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 7 June Thongsavat Khaikhamphithuon, Lao ambassador to the USSR, on the instructions of the Lao leadership, handed over the text of the 6 June Lao foreign ministry statement on Lao-Thai relations to M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister.

MOSCOW COMMENTARY SUPPORTS DIALOGUE IN INDOCHINA

BK111102 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Tension at present can be said to be focused on the Thai-Cambodian border region, which has become an undeclared war zone. The roles played by those concerned have brought about confrontation and armed actions. Their provision of weapons to the Pol Pot bandits caused them to cross the border and carry out destruction on Cambodian soil.

The main party concerned is the U.S. Government, which directly seeks to strengthen its interference in the affairs of the region, thus endangering Thailand and other countries as well as ASEAN. Due to pressure from Washington, the relevant parties in Bangkok are making a hue and cry about the so-called threat from Vietham and Cambodia. According to them, the threat is forcing them to make defensive military preparations. This is not the first time they have come up with such stories, but their shopworn fantasies have few adherents. It needs to be stressed that, ignoring the intrigues of external forces, there are strong tendencies within the political and social sectors of the Asian countries to develop and launch relations of good neighborliness with the three Indochinese countries.

The basic factor behind this is an understanding of the Vietnamese, Cambodian, and Lao stand to resolve any issue through constructive dialogue with ASEAN members. Such a positive tendency can be seen by Indonesia's fostering of contacts with Vietnam at various levels. The Indonesian daily ANGATAN BERSENJATA stresses in this connection that like the reciprocal visits by the Vietnamese and Indonesian Armed Forces chiefs and Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja's visits to Hanoi, the components that form the backbone of the foreign policy are directed at guaranteeing the Republic's interests.

It can be stressed that Indonesia signed a memorandum of understanding with Vietnam in Jakarta last month concerning the development of bilateral trade and economic cooperation. Discussions on direct trade transactions were held, and the smooth flow of bilateral trade was also discussed. The recent second Indonesia-Vietnam conference also contributed to mutual understanding and to efforts to seek ways for meetings between Indochinese countries and the other Asian counterparts. The conference holds the possibility of bringing about a clearer mutual outlook of the relevant parties concerning the sources of tension in Southeast Asia. Besides this, they arrived at the conclusion that the Pol Pot group poses a serious threat to the peace and freedom of Cambodia. One of the conference members, the director of the Center for International Studies, Yusuf Wanandi, said that no sane person would allow the Pol Pot regime to return to Cambodia. In this connection, it is important to stress the need for Vietnamese forces to be present in Cambodia to help ward off the external threat endangering the country. For those who are aware, it is clear that this step does not affect the neighboring countries at all, and that no suspicion should be harbored toward Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries.

The reduction of Vietnamese soldiers in Cambodia beginning in July 1982 and continuing on an annual basis adds further trust and has created a more stable situation there. As clarified by the country's leaders, the complete withdrawal of soldiers will only be carried out after the external threat ceases; that is, after attacks by Pol Potist bandits cease.

Indochinese countries are aware of and concerned about stability and relations of good neighborliness in Southeast Asia. The process is difficult as it covers many issues. With the objective of resolving the issues, they have made several proposals directed at resolving them in stages by first removing those parties concerned. What is meant here is first to change Thailand's stand toward the three Indochinese countries. It is important, then, to get rid of the Pol Pot group as a political and military force to bring about zones of peace on both sides of the Cambodian-Thai border. The Indochinese countries have expressed agreement to hold a free general election in Cambodia with the participation of international observers.

It is hoped that an important role could be played by the Indochinese countries through their proposals; that is, by holding an international conference to be attended by ASEAN members and the other relevant countries, to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. In other words, the Indochinese countries called for dialogue to be held on a bilateral or multilateral basis. Only through dialogue and not through confrontation can efforts be made to seek a meeting point and not a divisive one, to guarantee peace that can bring about positive results for the whole region. As stated in the Indonesian daily MERDEKA, the guaranteeing of peace and stability is an important and urgent need for the national interests of the countries in the region.

HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

LD111444 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government, a military delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic, headed by Colonel General Olah, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and minister of defense, arrived in Moscow today on an official friendly visit. The delegation was met at the airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union Akhromeyev, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of Soviet Union Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; and other ofiicials.

Sokolov, Olah Hold Talks

LD112026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government, a military delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic, led by Colonel General Olah, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and minister of defense, arrived in Moscow today. Comrade Sokolov, USSR minister of defense, later met with Comrade Olah. Issues of mutual interest were discussed. A dinner was given in the honor of the Hungarian minister of defense. The guests laid wreaths at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

NIKONOV RECEIVES HUNGARIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER

AU311152 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 May 85 p 4

[Text] Viktor Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Jeno Vancsa, MSZMP Central Committee member and minister of agriculture and food, on 29 May in Moscow. At the talks held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, they discussed the further development of Soviet-Hungarian cooperation in the field of industrial-type agricultural production and food processing.

SOVIET NAVAL SQUADRON PAYS VISIT TO ROSTOCK

PM111417 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jun 85 Second Edition p 3

[Special correspondent Captain Third Rank S. Turchenko report: "Soviet Seamen in Rostock"]

[Text] Rostock, 8 Jun -- The official friendly return visit to the GDR by a squadron of Soviet warships comprising the missile cruiser Groznyy and the escort ship Neukrotimyy, under the flag of Admiral K. Makarov, commander of the Twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet, is continuing.

The squadron commander paid a call on Admiral W. Ehm, GDR deputy minister of national defense and commander of the People's Navy, and on local authorities who returned the call. A press conference was held on board the missile cruiser Groznyy.

Adm K. Makarov laid flowers at the fraternal tomb of Soviet servicemen who fell during the Great Patriotic War and at a monument to the victims of fascism.

Representatives of local shipyards visited the missile cruiser Groznyy and the escort ship Neukrotimyy. The Soviet seamen visited industrial enterprises in Rostock and acquainted themselves with the sights of the GDR's Baltic coast.

SUPREME SOVIET DECORATES GDR'S MUECKENBERGER

PM111115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 85 First Edition p 3

[Text] USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree

On the award of the Order of the October Revolution to Comrade Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society.

Comrade Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, is awarded the Order of the October Revolution for his great services to the cause of strengthening the fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the GDR and the Soviet Union and to mark his 75th birthday.

V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The Kremlin, Moscow 7 June 1985

SUPREME SOVIET CONGRATULATES SFRY'S VLAJKOVIC

LD072145 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Jun 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has congratulated Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, in connection with his election to this high post and wished him success in his activities.

Radovan Vlajkovic, in a reply telegram, expressed gratitude for the congratulations and best wishes.

The telegrams express confidence that the Soviet-Yugoslav relations will continue to develop in the spirit of traditional friendship of our peoples and the all-around fruitful cooperation in the interest of the cause of peace and socialism.

SARAJEVO DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO AZERBAIJAN

GF091410 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] The visit paid to Baku by a delegation from Sarajevo has ended. The delegation was headed by Ivan Brigic, member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The delegation visited the Baku Gorispolkom, held talks with the [words indistinct] party committee, and toured the oil and gas extraction administration named after [name indistinct]. The guests also visited Kirov State University and participated in a friendship meeting held in the hall of the Baku City [words indistinct] factory.

GONCHAROV ON AGCA'S CLAIM OF SOVIET PAYMENT

LD120413 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Vladimir Goncharov writes:

"The Antonov case" will undoubtedly go down in the history of jurisprudence (as a gross attempt to turn a criminal case into an anti-socialist political provocation) and in the history of journalism. One is led to surmise this because of numerous cases of surprisingly unobjective coverage by some news organs of the trial in Rome in general and Agca's "sensational" testimonies in particular. It has even been counted that during the preliminary investigation Agca told lies more than 100 times. He continues lying and contradicting himself in his evidence also during the trial.

Agca's statements evoke now loud laughter, now perplexed exclamations in the courtroom. It should be noted that while at first some Western correspondents commented on such statements with irony and sarcasm, making it plain that they regarded the Turkish terrorist either as a schizophrenic of a mountebank, they have altered their ways in the recent days as if at somebody's command and are now trying to present Agca as quite a serious and trustworthy person.

What is it that happened? What happened is what has long been expected from the adventurist by the Western special services. Agca started talking about the so-called "Bulgarian connection" and "Moscow's hand." He was telling lies and could not give proofs. And now repeating to the laughter of those present in the courtroom that he was Jesus Christ, Agca shouted suddenly: "The order to kill the pope came from the Soviet Embassy in Sofia. We have been paid three million marks for the attempted assassination".

Reports are now being sent out from Rome, reports in which Agca's hysterical shouts are presented as "objective" information. We shall not be pointing out the authors of those reports. We shall only quote these reports which run as follows: "The Turk who tried to assassinate Pope John Paul the Second four years ago, Ali Agca, told the court today that the order to kill the pope had been given to him by the Soviet Embassy and that he had been paid three million marks." And no one recalled that Agca had declared many times during the preliminary investigation and that organs of the Western mass media had repeated his statements more than once, that the three million marks were paid to Agca for the attempt on the pope's life by the Bulgarians.

Naturally, Agca has not given any proof to confirm his inventions, either then or now. And now, too, Agca's inventions are being presented as "proofs".

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PORTUGAL

LD102300 Moscow TASS in English 2147 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Lisbon June 10 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet arrived here today at the invitation of the Assembly of the Republic (Portugal's parliament). The delegation is led by Arnol'd Ryuytel', vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

At the Lisbon airport the delegation was met by Manuel Pereira, vice-president of the Assembly of the Republic, by deputies -- representatives of the parliamentary groups of different parties. Valentin Vdovin, the USSR's ambassador to Portugal, was among the welcoming party.

In a statement for the press, the head of the delegation declared in favour of the continuation of a dialogue with Portuguese colleagues on topical problems of relations between the two countries and on international problems.

Expressing the hope that the visit will be promoting the further development of mutually advantageous Soviet-Portuguese cooperation and will help contribute to the consolidation of peace and international security, Arnol'd Ryuytel' called the attention to the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy initiatives.

On the same day the delegation placed a wreath at the tomb of Portugal's national hero, poet Camoens.

FRG OFFICIAL SUPPORT FOR REVANCHISM VIEWED

PM111117 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Article by V. Mikhaylov: "From Bitburg to Hannover; Revival of Dangerous Revanchist Illusions"]

[Text] World history knows of no instances of executioners being praised out loud. Indeed, back in the Middle Ages executioners hid from scorn and retribution behind hoods with eyeholes. The U.S. President has made good this omission. On the eve of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler's Germany, he honored the executioners of Europe, the SS men who killed millions of people of all European nations and thousands of Americans and Canadians.

The act of betrayal of the fighters in the anti-Hitler coalition and of the resistance fighters and the outrage against the victims of nazism was not committed by the U.S. President alone. This is mentioned with particular emphasis by those who are now trying to defend the Washington uniform's honor. Increasingly frequently they are naming West German Chancellor H. Kohl as the man who insisted on the "the absolution of the sins" of Hitler's cutthroats at the cemetery ceremony in Bitburg despite the U.S. capital's alleged doubts. Well, an ignominy shared does not become any the smaller.

However, it is now becoming obvious that it was no accident that both embarked on considerable political expense. The events that have unfolded in the FRG since then show that the attempt made at the "summit level" to rehabilitate those who shrouded Europe in death has been received by the forces of the past as a signal to act. There has been a sharp increase in the activeness of those who would like to erase the results of the war and postwar development and undermine the FRG's treaties with the USSR and the other socialist countries. On this platform the rightists in the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] are obviously hoping to mobilize the potential of the voters who stand on revanchist and chauvinist positions.

The widely ramified system of revanchist organizations has been brought into combat readiness. Consisting of over 20 Landsmannschaften with a total membership of 2.5 million, it was founded in the fifties, at the height of the "cold war." In the period of detente of the seventies, the Landsmannschaften began to lose ground, but the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] which came to power 3 years ago took them up.

Now they are already convening rallies which, in terms of their dimensions and political orientation, come close to those held at the time of Adenauer and Dulles. Not a single rally is held at which ministers of the Bonn and land governments do not deliver inflammatory speeches. The revival of revanchism is in full swing.

As always when it is a case of "pushing back communism," Franz Josef Strauss is in the lead: an old comrade-in-arms of Adenauer, the "father" of the Bundeswehr, and now head of the Bavarian government, he is trying even now from Munich for the umpteenth time in the past 30 years to move Bonn's political course even further to the right. This time he has sent a message to the "Silesian youth" in connection with the forthcoming rally of Landsmannschaften in Hannover, where Chancellor H. Kohl intends to speak. The message emphasizes the revanchist thesis that Germany continues to exist within its 1937 borders. The definitive settlement of the border issue, it alleges, must be resolved by "a future democratic all-German government." For such a government, Strauss writes, the FRG's eastern treaties would not have binding force "either legally or politically." In his greetings to the rally of "Landsmannschaften of Germans from East Prussia," which has not existed for over 4 decades now, Strauss warmly supported some of their "rights" and declared that the situation "in Europe and in Germany will become normal again" only when "freedom" along West German lines is established "in all countries" of the continent. The appetites of Strauss the "liberator" know no bounds. A year ago now he declared: "...For us Europe does not end at the Elbe and the Bohemian forest."

Mertes, minister of state in the FRG Foreign Ministry, took up the same tone as Strauss. Having chosen as a pretext the 40th anniversary of the four powers' 5 June 1945 statement "on the defeat of Germany," he comes up with the idea that it was not the state but "only the German Wehrmacht" that surrendered at the time. Therefore, it would be wrong to speak of Germany's unconditional surrender because "never in any circumstances did a fully empowered representative of the German state" sign this document.

Strauss is echoed by Bonn Ministers F. Zimmermann and H. Windelen. However, neither was called to order by the head of the West German Government. On the contrary, Chancellor H. Kohl himself claims that "the German question is open" and thus supports the dangerous illusions that one way or another the outcome of the past world war and the results of 40 years of historical development in Europe will be successfully "replayed." Moreover, H. Kohl himself decided to address the assemblage of the "Silesian Landsmannschaft."

Its worth reminding these "experts" in history and international law that the Potsdam decisions closed the "German question" and created the basis for a stable, secure life for the peoples and no one may disrupt and undermine this basis with impunity. It is worth recalling that the declaration "on the defeat of Germany" under which the allied powers assumed supreme power was the result of Germany's total defeat and unconditional surrender. At the time, in 1945, Keitel was allowed to sign this act only after he had submitted his credentials from the then head of the German state, Doenitz. Consequently it was not just the Wehrmacht which capitulated but also Germany, and it capitulated unconditionally. Moreover, the act of capitulation itself contains a reference to the fact that all acts which were undertaken by the allied powers with regard to Germany are recognized. This renders futile talk about how no German signed the Potsdam agreement or the declaration "on the defeat of Germany."

The main thing with which the latter-day troubadours of revanchism do not want to come to terms is the irreversibility of the collapse of the reich, which was definitevely demolished in the flames of World War II, the inviolability of the borders existing in Europe, including the border between the FRG and the GDR, and the existence of history's first independent and sovereign socialist state of German workers and peasants. There is not and will not be any return to exploitation and oppression.

Under treaties with the USSR and the other socialist countries, the FRG has recognized the political and legal realities in Europe. Attempts to revise this position are fraught with the danger of undermining the foundations of the FRG's relations with the socialist states and in the long term with the danger of a fatal confrontation. Surely Bonn realizes how all this verges on madness?

The growth of tendencies to revise what was established during the years of detente emerged before Bitburg. These tendencies began to be particularly discernible when the conservative CDU/CSU grouping, which had come to power decided despite the will of the majority of the population, to give the go-ahead to new U.S. nuclear missiles. Even before every step toward militarization on West German soil had provoked a flareup of revanchism. The deployment, for the first time in the postwar period, of weapons aimed deep into USSR territory really turned the heads of those who are set on recarving Europe. Instead of cooling the hotheads in its own home, the FRG leadership itself has succumbed to the provocative thesis produced by Washington with regard to "the artificially imposed partition of Europe" and with its own hands has begun to shake the foundations of peaceful coexistence with the socialist countries.

In general, the shadow of the Pershings is already beginning to envelope FRG foreign policy. The first results of this for the FRG, the opposition notes, "is the loss of prestige and influence." "No one should try to reverse the wheel of history," some representatives of the Free Democratic Party, the CDU/CSU's partner in the government coalition, are now saying.

GROUP VISITS UZBEKISTAN FOR FRG CULTURE DAYS

GF111530 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] The members of an official FRG delegation in Uzbekistan on the occasion of FRG Days in the Uzbek SSR visited the Tashkent State University on 10 June. In his talks with the guests, Academician Sagdy Sirazhdinov, director of the state university [title as heard], briefed them on the training of national cadres in Uzbekistan.

The Tashkent State University was the first university to open in Central Asia under Soviet sovereignty. At present, there are other universities in Uzbekistan and about 300,000 students are studying in them.

Yesterday, the members of the FRG delegation visited the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. In the afternoon they held talks with Zakhra Rakhimbabayeva, the minister of culture of the Uzbek SSR. They were also received by the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [Sentence indistinct]

NORWAY'S ROLE IN U.S. AIR ESPIONAGE DISCUSSED

PM111357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent M. Kostikov under the rubric "Backstage of Events": "Links in a Single Chain"]

[Text] Oslo, 8 Jun -- In 1956, the Pentagon launched from Norwegian territory a series of spy aerostats equipped with photographic apparatus with the aid of which it was planned to obtain information on defense establishments on USSR territory. A new book by the Norwegian scientist and writer Roger V. Sordal published under the title "The U-1" is devoted to exposing this adventure.

The title is not fortuitous, because the program to launch the spy aerostats, the author writes, preceded the appearance above Soviet territory of the U-2 spy aircraft piloted by Powers. As is well know, having flown from the U.S. military base near Peshawar (Pakistan) the U-2 was to cross the European part of the USSR and land at the Norwegian airfield in Bodo. The U.S. spy aircraft was shot down by Soviet air defense weapons. The aerostats affair also failed.

For 3 months, the author writes, not far from Oslo, close to Gardemoen airfield, there was a secret camp for 160 U.S. military specialists employed in implementing an airborne espionage program using aerostats launched also from the territory of the FRG, Scotland, and Turkey. In all, it was planned to launch 3,000 of them. However, the Americans had to stop at 560, partly because of technical problems because the aerostats did not go where they should have. In particular two ended up over Swedish territory and the Swedes lodged a protest because they presented a threat to aviation.

The Norwegian authorities claimed at the time that it was only a matter of meteorological experiments. The launching of the spy aerostats from Norwegian territory even then was a glaring violation of the basic principles of the country's policy.

The U.S. AWACS spy aircraft which regularly fly in the immediate vicinity of the USSR's northeast borders were recently permanently registered in northern Norway.

What is this? Perhaps it is the U-3 affair. In any event, the spy aerostats launched from Norwegian territory nearly 30 years ago, Powers' espionage flight on the U-2, and the AWACS aircraft now taking off from Norwegian airfields are links in a single chain, evidence of Washington's persistent desire to turn Norway into a major military bridgehead in northern Europe.

FINNISH PREMIER CITED ON USSR ECONOMIC TIES

PM111015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Jun 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Long-Term Prospects"]

[Text] Helsinki, 9 Jun -- Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the Finnish section of the Soviet-Finnish Intergovernmental Standing Commission on Economic Cooperation, highly assessed the long-term program for the development and deepening of trade, economic, industrial, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland.

The great importance of the long-term program, he stated in an interview with FINSKA NOTISBYRAN (FNB), lies in the fact that it is aimed at ensuring the stable development of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and Finland in the long term. The practical implementation of the program is promoted by the emergence of new forms of economic ties which in the experience of Soviet-Finnish mutual relations can be widely used in developing cooperation between states with different economic systems, K. Sorsa stressed.

RYZHOV HOSTS LUNCHEON FOR OUTGOING UK ENVOY

LD120306 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1733 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jun (TASS) -- Nikita Ryzhov, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, today received Iain Sutherland, the ambassador of Great Britain, and also gave a luncheon in honor of the ambassador in connection with his final departure from the Soviet Union.

TASS CITES PRAVDA ANALYSIS OF MIDEAST SITUATION

LD090541 Moscow TASS in English 0527 GMT 9 Jun 85

["Middle Eastern Knot" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 9 TASS -- "Another tragic page is being added to the tragic history of the Palestinian and Lebanese peopoe. But there could well be no such page if the Palestinians had a state of their own, if they had gotten the right to return to their native lands. But Israel's rulers relying, as is known, on the backing of the United States are going to all lengths to prevent this from happening," the newapaper PRAVDA said today in an analysis of the situation in the Middle East.

At the same time, it added, there is also another circumstance that should not be overlooked: The situation of a split and dissension in the Arab world. Concerned with their own domestic and local regional problems, many governments have in effect turned their back on the Palestinians and other forces suffering from Israeli expansion.

In a certain measure this could be explained by the negative impact of the Iran-Iraq conflict on the Middle Eastern situation.

The war has frightened the ruling circles of a number of countries, especially those in the Persian Gulf, with the danger of so-called Islamic revolution, promoted by the Iranian clergy, spreading to their territories and diverted their attention and material resources from the Israeli front. The situation has been exacerbated by the fact that the ulcers of schism and disagreement have blighted the Palestinian movement itself, whose leadership is now clearly weakened.

It is this disunity that has created conditions for Israel to continue its expansionist policy now manifesting itself in its striving to retain the Palestinian lands seized in 1967 and the Syrian Golan Heights as well as to control a border zone 20 to 25 kilometers wide in south Lebanon. American diplomacy has spotted certain opportunities for itself in this situation and is courting Arab conciliator elements, including those among the Palestinian bourgeoisie.

TASS CITES 11 JUNE IRAQI, IRANIAN BATTLE REPORTS

LD111644 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Baghdad, June 11 TASS -- Iraqi aircraft again made strikes this morning at a number of military and civilian targets at Iranian territory, an Iraqi military spokesman said in a statement transmitted by the INA news agency. Tehran was bombed twice and there were also raids at the cities of Kazvin, Abadan, Arquaz, the military camps of Ribat and Sardesht. The Iranian side sustained heavy losses in manpower and equipment.

Nicosia June 11 TASS -- As is reported by the news agency IRNA (Iran), Iranian artillery heavily shelled military and economic targets in the south of Iraq. There were continued exchanges of artillery fire in different sections of the front with the enemy suffering considerable losses.

USSR CONGRATULATES NEW BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT

PM101211 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] In connection with the inauguration of Jose Sarney Costa as president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent him a telegram containing congratulations and wishes for success in his activity. The hope is expressed that the stable and mutually advantageous relations between the Soviet Union and Brazil, according with the fundamental interests of both countries' peoples, will be further fruitfully developed and will contribute to the improvement of the general international situation and the strengthening of peace. In a reply telegram J. Sarney expressed gratitude for the congratulations and confirmed his desire to help strengthen the good relations existing between Brazil and the Soviet Union and to uphold the principles of maintaining peace and coexistence among peoples.

GRENADA'S PREMIER REPEATS U.S. 'FALSE CLAIMS'

LD080900 Moscow TASS in English 0831 GMT 8 Jun 85

[Text] New York June 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent A. Sidoruk reports: Washington has decided, for want of any better options, to use the services of Grenada's puppet "Prime Minister" Herbert Augustus Blaize in its efforts to justify the bloody U.S. aggression against the people of that country. This is the only way to judge the press conference of that figure that has been organized by the American authorities at the U.N. Headquarters. Repeating the false claims of his taskmasters, Blaize contended, among other things, that the "American friends" had helped the people of the small Caribbean country to gain "freedom and security." He was brazen enough to call the U.S. armed invasion of Grenada in October 1983 to topple a democratic regime unliked by American imperialists a "rescue operation."

It is known to the whole world, however, that the aggression and the "democracy", which was later foisted on Grenada by the Reagan administration by raw military force, has left the island a police state whose authorities have launched a sweeping political repression against democratic forces.

Blaize sounded especially awkward when he attempted to prove that the United States now was not interfering in Grenada's affairs at all. The "premier" appeared simply to "forget" that American interventionist troops are still staying in the territory of the country. These troops, in the meantime, are the sole support of the puppet regime which is hated by the Grenadan people and represents nobody but Washington.

GORBACHEV SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC PROGRESS, PLANNING

Scientific-Technical Conference Opens

LD111736 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Excerpts] A conference on issues of accelerating scientific and technical progress opened today in the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in its work are Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Chebrikov, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Sokolov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Nikonov, and Rusakov; secretaries of central committees of communist parties of union republics and of party kraykoms and obkoms, and of a number of large gorkoms; ministers and chairmen of state committees; administrative and trade union workers; prominent scientists; managers and chief specialists of scientific-production and production associations, enterprises, construction organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, scientific-research and planning institutes, and higher educational establishments; and front-ranking workers, collective farmers, and production innovators. Also taking part in the conference are representatives of the creative intelligentsia and the press. A report "A Fundamental Issue of the Party's Economic Policy" was delivered at the conference by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In the course of the discussions on the report, the participants in the conference spoke with intense interest about the fundamental questions on which the rates of our society's socioeconomic development depend, as well as the transfer of the national economy to an intensive course of development. They concentrated their attention on the main aspects of the search for and exploitation of internal reserves for the acceleration of scientific-technological progress and efficient work in all spheres of social production.

Speaking in the debates were: Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine; Comrade (Kobaidze), general director of the Ivanovo Machine-Tool Building Production Association; Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and other participants.

TV Shows Conference

LD112120 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 11 June in the "Vremya" newscast carries a 73-minute recording with video of the report "A Fundamental Issue of the Party's Economic Policy" delivered by Mikhail Gorbachev at a scientific and technical conference in Moscow 11 June. The video opens with shots of the audience standing and applauding as Gorbachev stands in the center of the platform. Other leaders enter to take their seats in the following order: Tikhonov, Gromyko, Grishin, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, and Shcherbitskiy. The leaders and audience take their seats. Next, Ligachev comes to the microphone and introduces Gorbachev. Gorbachev comes to the microphone carrying a set of papers.

At one point during Gorbachev's speech, Ligachev picks up some papers from the desk in front of him and takes them to somebody behind the platform. After a brief conversation, he returns to his seat. Shcherbitskiy opens a book with a red cover and writes something in it.

During Gorbachev's speech, the camera occasionally focuses on Vorotnikov, Shcherbitskiy, Kunayev, Ryzhkov, and Ligachev. Only after about 30 minutes of Gorbachev's speech does the camera pan along the presidium to show the seating order as follows: from left to right, front row: Sokolov, Kuznetsov, Dolgikh, Demichev, Chebrikov, Vorotnikov, Shcherbitskiy, Kunayev, Ryzhkov, Ligachev, Gorbachev's vacant seat, Tikhonov, Gromyko, Grishin, Solomentsev, Aliyev, Ponomarev, Shevardnadze, Kapitonov, Zimyanin, Rusakov, Nikonov. Two unidentified figures are seated behind Kuznetsov and Dolgikh at a table with telephones.

During most of his speech, Gorbachev reads from the papers on his desk. However, during the part when he refers to the economic experiment and his trip to Leningrad he appears to address the audience directly without referring to his notes. He does this again soon afterward when he says that ministries are not interested in the economic experiment.

Gorbachev concludes his speech to applause from the audience. After Gorbachev takes his seat, the audience, the leaders on the presidium, and Gorbachev all rise and applaud.

The video report continues with shots of other speakers at the podium.

Gorbachev Delivers Report

LD120230 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Jun 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast: Economic report entitled "A Fundamental Issue of the Party's Economic Policy" delivered by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at conference on scientific and technical progress held in Moscow on 11 June -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades, all of you know with what approval the decisions of the Central Committee April Plenum, and the program it put forward for accelerating the country's social and economic development have been received in our party and among the broad strata of the people. Testimony of this is provided by the results of party committee plenums and by the numerous responses reaching the central organizations. Soviet people welcome the open and truthful discussion of problems in society and completely approve and support the course to raise exactingness, introduce order everywhere, and resolutely improve methods of economic management. They respond to it with practical deeds. The successful fulfilment of the tasks of the May plan is clear evidence of this.

A good, businesslike atmosphere is taking shape in party organizations, in labor collectives, and in the country as a whole. The Central Committee Politburo values highly the working people's confidence in CPSU policy. But support is also a kind of credit: It places us under an obligation to consolidate what has been achieved and to move further, evaluating soberly both the favorable changes and also the importance of the things that lie ahead. Nor can one fail to mention the anxiety of Soviet people: Supposing the work that has begun turns out in the end to be no more than yet another campaign? In this connection, critical observations are being made against all party organizations and leading officials who take an inactive position and exert themselves too weakly -- those who are incapable of rousing and uniting people, of mobilizing them to solve the great and responsible tasks of the present stage of society's development. I will say this: Everyone, from the Central Committee to the primary organization, bears full responsibility before the party and the people for the consistent implementation of the line of the Central Committee April Plenum.

The party views the acceleration of scientific and technical progress as the main direction of its economic strategy, as the main lever for the intensification of the national economy and for raising its efficiency, and hence for the solution of all other economic and social issues. These tasks are so pressing that action must be taken without losing any time. They embrace a wide circle of current and long-term problems -- economic, organizational, and social problems, those concerning the development of culture and education, the activity of the upper echelons of management and of every link in the national economy. They affect every collective, every Communist, every Soviet person.

The Politburo decision to hold the present conference on the threshold of the 27th CPSU Congress was brought about precisely by this. Problems of accelerating scientific and technical progress must be placed at the center of the precongress report-back and election campaign, at the center of all of the party's political, organizational and educational work. The attention of state and economic organs and of all the people must be fixed on this. I would like to invite you to take part in a most candid discussion of the real state of affairs and the causes of the brake on our development; and the main thing -- on the ways and the reserves for accelerating scientific and technical progress and the growth of the Soviet economy.

Comrades, in setting the task of accelerating social and economic development, the Central Committee has in mind not simply raising the growth rate of the national economy. It is also a question of a new quality of growth, of putting development onto the intensive track, of rapid movement forward in strategically important directions, of the structural rearrangement of production, the use of efficient forms of management, the organization of labor and the provision of incentives for it, and the fuller solution of social problems.

What has brought about this task?

The need to accelerate social and economic development is determined primarily by our internal requirements. The Soviet economy has always been characterized by a high level of dynamism. Since 1950 the national income has risen by nearly 10-fold. Over a period of 3 and 1/2 decades, thousands of major enterprises have been built and the appearance of the towns and villages has changed; the level of culture, of education and public health has risen considerably. Much has been done to improve housing, cultural and domestic conditions, and the overall material well-being of the people. Real per capita income has increased five-fold. In all of this, the enormous advantages of socialism and of its planned economy have made themselves clean. Our successes are beyond contention; they are generally recognized.

At the same time, one also cannot fail to see the other side of the matter. Our party and the entire people have been faced with the task of overcoming negative tendencies and bringing about a sharp turn for the better. Any other approach is ruled out politically for us. We cannot embark upon a path of curtailing social programs and defense measures. Society is faced with urgent tasks in the area of food supplies and in the area of the production of goods and services for the people. It is important to continue with the building of housing on a wide scale and to improve the amenities of the towns and villages. We have an obligagion to do all that is necessary to further improve the protection of people's health and physical well-being. The innovative and pathfinding role of socialism in the development of education, science, culture, and art must be intensified. The necessity to accelerate social and economic development is brought about by serious external circumstances. We cannot fail to take into consideration the fact that the United States is carrying out a strategy seeking total American superiority. The main reason, and it was mentioned quite definitely at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, -- amounts to this: A proper assessment has not been made of the radical change in the economic situation.

The necessary persistence in readjusting structural policy, the forms and methods of management, and the very psychology of economic activity has not been displayed. For many years there has been talk of shifting the center of gravity to intensive factors of economic growth, but the measures adopted were half-measures, inconsistent measures, and were not implemented to the full. Due to inertia, the economy continued to develop mostly on an extensive [na ekstensivnoy osnove] basis.

The situation is complicated by the fact that we are compelled to invest immense funds in defense. The achievement of military-strategic parity with the United States was a historic accomplishment. We will continue to apply maximum effort to end the arms race and shift matters toward mutual disarmament and curtailing military spending. However, faced with the aggressive policy and threats of imperialism, it is essential that we persistently strengthen the country's defensive might and do not permit another country to gain military superiority over us. Such is the firm resolve of the Soviet people. [applause]

Vladimir Ilich Lenin's statement that socialism would exert its greatest influence on the world around it by its economic policy and its socioeconomic achievement is well known. In the eyes of the progressive world public, the Soviet Union has been and remains the embodiment of people's age-old social hopes. It should also be an example of the highest organization standards and efficiency of its economy, a pillar of the progressive forces of the world. Finally, the need to accelerate our development is dictated by the need to ensure the Soviet state's complete economic independence of the capitalist countries, above all in the strategically important areas.

We are not propounding self-sufficiency. The mutually beneficial international division of labor, above all within the system of the socialist community, is one of the real paths towards increasing production efficiency. But we cannot permit our country to depend upon deliveries from the West. The experience of recent years has taught us a great deal.

Thus, the task of accelerating the country's development has today acquired prime political, economic, and social significance. Before us lies the implementation of the new technological restructuring of the national economy and the qualitative transformation of the material-technical basis of society. The resolution of this problem is an urgent matter, and an all-party [obshchepartiynoye] and nationwide matter, and this must be done in a very brief period, guaranteeing that the country reaches the upper limits of labor productivity and economic efficiency.

We can only implement what is outlined solely by intensifying production and accelerating scientific-technical progress. The topicality of the problem is further enhanced by the fact that a new stage of the scientific-technical revolution, ensuring a manifold increase in labor productivity, huge savings of resources, and an improvement in the quality of output, is beginning. Figuratively speaking, we too must harness scientific-technical progress. There is simply no other way, if we consider the fact that we have basically exhausted the extensive methods of development.

Calculations show that if we continue to guarantee the planned growth in national income on the previous basis, which is to a substantial degree extensive, it will be necessary to increase output of fuel and raw materials by 10 to 15 percent each 5-year plan, the volume of capital investment by 30 to 40 percent, and engage an extra 8 to 10 million people in the national economy.

But we simply do not have such possibilities, nor is there any need for them. The so-called deficit is the result of our extensive methods of growth. Strictly speaking, we remain the best provided for country in terms of resources. It is important to husband them thriftily. Today, when the party is advancing toward the 27th CPSU Congress, when the program documents of the congress are being prepared, it is important to take account of the fact that we cannot do without an acceleration of scientific-technological progress and without revolutionary changes in the intensification of the economy. For this reason, all these documents and, first and foremost, the guidelines for the economic and social development of the country in the 12th 5-Year Plan and up to the year 2000, must contain fresh approaches that embody a sharp turn toward intensification and an energetic pursuit of scientific-technological progress.

The Central Committee Politburo recently discussed the draft guidelines and supported the directions and targets mapped out in them. But serious observations were expressed which require the revision of the draft. It has not yet been possible to include in it measures providing for a transfer to a course of chiefly intensive growth for a number of industries, to deepen the structural rebuilding of the economy, to attain the necessary concentration of capital investments in the priority areas for the development of the national economy, and to balance all indicators. The work on the draft must be continued by the Gosplan, the ministries, the union republics, and the production associations and enterprises. They are being notified of the planned figures for the guidelines. The targets being outlined for raising production efficiency must be considered as minimal. The main thing now is to search for and to bring into operation all reserves to raise the efficiency and quality of production and to more fully satisfy public demands in the center and in the provinces. All our cadres must understand the vital necessity of the reorientation of every enterprise and industry, the whole national economy, to an intensive path of development. One year ago, at the conference at the CPSU Central Committee, in which ministers took part, this was very clearly spoken about. However, not all have drawn the correct conclusions from that conversation. With some people, it went in one ear and out the other, as they say, and yesterday's approaches have remained as they were. Continuing to think in the categories of extensive development, many leaders of ministries and departments are striving to obtain as much capital investment and other resources as possible, and to obtain smaller production plans. Comrade Belyak, minister of machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production, shows enviable persistence in the struggle for additional allocations of funds and the reduction of the outlined plan indicators. The USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, headed by Comrade Yashin, and certain other ministries and departments, have occupied a position which is no better. Of course, we will not allow ourselves to be governed by overdependency. Failure to understand the situation, the absence of the desire to readjust, and devotion to narrow departmental interest must not prevail over the general interests of the people. I do not think that managers who are counting on once again drawing the country into enormous, unjustified expenditure can accompany us on our path. Local managers must be shown precisely how to raise the effectiveness of investments. The desire to receive more resources without thinking about the consequences has become a kind of style of work for certain party and administrative organs, and there are unfortunately many such instances.

At one time, major decisions on the development of the production forces of Krasnoyarsk Kray were adopted on the initiative of the kraykom and with the support of a number of ministries and the USSR Gosplan. This is a large area with potential; it must be developed in every possible way. But obviously both at the stage when these important decisions were prepared, and in particular, subsequently in their implementation, all the questions of the new construction were not taken into account in a fitting manner, nor were the possibilities of assimilating thousands of millions in capital investments studied properly.

Huge losses resulted: The construction of dozens of enterprises and power stations has not been completed and thus the outlays are not yielding a proper return. We have the right to demand from planning and management bodies, as well as from party organizations, that they introduce proper order and guarantee that large outlays by the state yield a rapid return and are not frozen in the Siberian soil.

On the whole, comrades, leading major industrial regions must set the example of zealous management and the use of intensive methods of development. As in the past, the Central Committee continues to pin great hopes on the working class and the Moscow intelligentsia and the powerful scientific-production potential of the capital. One wishes once again to support the significant work being carried out by the Leningrad party organization on transferring the economy into intensive tracks. A few days ago, Comrade Vedernikov, first secretary of the Chelyabinsk Obkom, said that a program has been prepared for the reconstruction of a number of enterprises in the oblast. At the Chelyabinsk tractor works alone it is planned, because of reconstruction, to increase the volume of production by 1.5 times with a reduction in the workforce of 10,000 people and to decrease consumption of metallurgical and other raw materials. Some interested ministries and the state planning committee formally supported the initiative of the people in Chelyabinsk. However, it looks as though they limited themselves to that. In general, the people of Chelyabinsk are for some reason unlucky in this matter. At one time, a decision was adopted on reconstruction of the "1,220" Mill at the Chelyabinsk Tube Rolling Plant and its conversion to production of large diameter pipes. The outlays on these aims, a total of R150 million, would have allowed economies of R150 million annually in foreign currency and would have enabled us to partially dispense with the purchase of pipes from abroad. This was necessary and advantageous, but it just died. Clearly, the time has come in the interests of the state, to call all those who are responsible for implementing adopted decisions to account for this procrastination and their inability to approach the matter, and to do so in all earnest. The CPSU Central Committee has the right to count on a great contribution to the acceleration of scientific-technological progress and the country's economic enhancement from major scientific-industrial centres such as Sverdlovsk and Kharkov, Novosibirsk and Donetsk, Omsk and Gorkiy, and others. This is all the more essential inasmuch as the reserves of many of them are far from being used fully.

All this, comrades, is being said so that, at this moment, in the time that remains for work on basic directions and in preparing the 5-year plan, the sort of approach that will guarantee not only the absolute achievement of the indexes contained in the draft, but also an improvement on them, should be manifested at all levels. There is only one reference point here: With smaller outlays we must attain the higher targets of the 12th 5-Year Plan. Such is the economic, and if you like, the political task. The advantages of the socialist method of production are inexhaustible. Unlike any other country we can mobilize the huge reserves we have, and concentrate funds on general directions of scientific-technological progress. The development of the economy according to plan and the active creativity of the masses open up the scope for the development of the national economy. We have not learned how to use all these advantages properly; at times we hold on tenaciously to the old ways. In general, comrades, we have enormous possibilities for growth and they must be brought into action.

I would like to go on to express, in terms of principle, some thoughts about the main directions of the forthcoming work. I shall begin with the most important thing, the need for a drastic change in investment and structure policy.

Basically, we must carry out integrated and strictly controlled work on moving the center of gravity from new construction to the technical reequipping of enterprises; from increasing the extraction of resources and the intensification of this work to the utmost economizing on these resources; and from the traditional boosting of production volumes to securing a sharp increase in the quality of output. This needs to be done now, while current and future plans are being drawn up. Otherwise, time will be lost. Ideas that are not embodied in plans will remain only as empty phrases. It is important to unhesitatingly abandon the fixed notions on how to run the economy that developed in the past, notions in which new construction was considered to be the main way to achieve production growth. The bulk of capital investment was channeled into new construction.

Even amortization deductions earmarked for renovation of enterprises went toward this new construction. The main flow of new equipment was also channeled toward new construction. For a long time, many existing enterprises were not refitted with technical equipment and were not modernized. All that happened was that everything possible was squeezed out of them, as they say.

The capital repair sphere has become inordinately swollen as a result of the aging of production equipment. Last year R35,000 million were spent on these purposes. A quarter of the country's pool of machine tools and 6 million workers are employed in repair workshops. Almost one-fifth of our ferrous metals are used on this. That is the overall picture, but that picture is made up of specific industries, associations, enterprises and their leaders. It has to be said bluntly that many managers and party officials have accustomed themselves to the situation that has developed. All this costs society too much. At the moment, no one denies that the return from capital investment in reconstruction is roughly double that from new construction. But former methods of running the economy are still alive and well. Take a look at ferrous metallurgy. During a 15-year period, R50,000 million of capital investment was allocated to the industry. How has the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy used these funds? Most of it has been channeled into new construction, what's more, into new construction that is not integrated. Meanwhile, the reconstruction and technical reequipping of enterprises did not receive proper attention. Because of the incorrect technical policy of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and its minister, Comrade Kazanets, the industry did not manage to fulfill either the 10th or the 11th 5-Year Plans. It is not satisfying the national economy's requirements for good quality metal products. The state of affairs here needs to be fundamentally changed.

In short, comrades, we must decisively change the correlation between new construction and the technical reequipping of existing enterprises. The Gosplan and ministries have outlined certain positive changes in the area for implementation during the 12th 5-Year Plan, but they cannot be judged as satisfying requirements. The proportion of funds earmarked for reconstruction in the overall volume of production and capital investment must be increased, already in the years immediately ahead, from one-third to at least 50 percent. This is not a simple matter. We cannot manage without new construction. But there must be complete clarity in this matter. New construction should only be embarked upon when opportunities to increase production by utilizing existing capacities have been exhausted or when it is necessary in order to resolve the contemporary tasks of technical progress.

Our country has embarked on too many projects. They should be carefully analyzed. The construction of some projects should be accelerated while others should be suspended or temporarily mothballed. An approach based on the interests of the state is needed here. This applies not just to the USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gosstroy but also to ministries and all cultural, republican, and local organs. At the same time, an all-embracing inventory of production assets must be drawn up. A long-term program from the technical reconstruction of every enterprise and industry must be outlined.

In the immediate future, the proportion of fixed assets being withdrawn, particularly the active part of these assets, must be doubled. With the entry into service of installations now under construction, it will be possible by the end of the 12th 5-Y Plan to renovate our manufacturing equipment by more than one-third and have up to 50 percent new equipment in use.

To this, I should like to add that what we need is not just any manufacturing renovation, but only renovation accompanied by the introduction of the very latest technology, yielding the highest economic and social result.

On the visit to ZIL, the question of its reconstruction was discussed. The motor vehicle workers are preparing to manufacture a diesel-powered truck. Its carrying capacity will be increased and its fuel consumption per 100 km will be cut from 29 liters to 19 liters. This is an enormous result. But, as it turned out, not all questions of reconstruction have been correctly solved. Provision was made, for instance, to engage an additional 25,000 workers. Is this really rational, especially in the conditions existing in Moscow? Now the ZIL management has submitted a proposal to improve planning to achieve targets without increasing its staff. Well, that is a different matter, as the saying goes, and that is a position that can be supported.

A major and exceptionally acute problem of investment policy is posed by the relationship between capital investments in the resource-extraction, processing, and consuming industries. The Soviet Union has at its disposal a mighty fuel and power complex, but it is increasingly difficult to increase extraction of fuel and raw materials. Meanwhile, many countries have taken a more rational path, that of all-round economies and broad introduction of resource-saving technology. This costs one-half or one-third as much.

We too have positive experience in resource economies. The Ministry of the Electrical Industry secured an increase in manufacturing output in the 11th 5-Year Plan without increasing consumption of basic materials, although here too there are still large reserves.

Savings in resources should be one of the main directions of investment policy. The problem is to meet 75 to 80 percent of the national economy's increased demand for fuel and raw and other materials by economizing on them. This will make it possible to stabilize the share of capital investment devoted to the extraction of fuel and raw materials.

In the implementation of investment policy, consideration, consistency, and speedy achievement of national economy results are important. Of course a certain order of priority [ocherednost] is inevitable in the implementation of various measures, but once we have outlined certain tasks, their resolution must be complete, comprehensive, speedy, and energetic. The dispersal of capital investment on the principle of a chicken in every pot [vsem sestram po sergam] cannot be permitted. In the new 5-Year Plan we must move more decisively toward concentration of capital investment.

Let us take the industries of the agro-industrial complex which are called upon to resolve the tasks set by the food program. Now that we are drafting the basic directions for the 12th 5-Year Plan, it is vital to make provision for reaching the program's targets. Enormous potential has been created in this sector of the economy. Here we have achieved the rational limits of building up capital investment, but the yield from them thus far is not satisfactory, and one of the reasons for this is poor concentration of resources in decisive sectors and disproportion in the development of industries. We maintain large herds of stock, but their productivity is low because of a weak fodder base.

Quite a lot of equipment is supplied in agriculture and the flow will increase, but the collective and state farms lack the appropriate repair and technical-service base. The conditions now exist for the broad introduction of intensive crop-cultivation technology, but the matter is being pursued vary slowly.

More than once there has been talk of the effectiveness of investment in developing the area of the procuring, storing, transporting, and processing agricultural produce, but there are no perceptible improvements yet visible, and nearly one-fifth of the harvest that is grown is lost. These are the questions that the management organs of the country's agro-industrial complex must deal with in the first place.

Comrades, in the reequipping of the national economy and in the implementation of the scientific and technical revolution, the commanding, key role belongs to machine-building. We are faced with radically changing attitudes toward the machine-building complex. While the USSR Gosplan and other central organs have paid lip service to the role of machine building, in actual fact for a long period of time they have not allocated sufficient resources for its development. In the 11th 5-year period, only about 5 percent of all capital investment in production was directed toward civilian machine building. One cannot fail to draw attention to the fact that heavy and transport machine building receives 28 times less capital investment than do the industries for which these machines are intended in the main; while machine building for agriculture receives 18 times less; production of machines and equipment for the light and food industry receives 23 times less, and chemical and petroleum machine building receives 47 times less. It is quite justified that a partial redistribution of capital investment ought to be able to be carried out, given the fact that the volume of capital investment in industries which are the consumers of the output of machine-building are in excess to this kind of extent. We ought to return once again to this question, so that in the years 1986-90, capital investment for the civilian machine-building ministries is increased by 1.8 to 2 times, by comparison with the 11th 5-Year Plan. This would correspond to the interests of the technical reequipping of our economy. First and foremost the machine building industry itself must be reconstructed. Its reequipping requires a sharp increase in the production of modern machine-tools, forge and press, foundry, welding, and other progressive technological equipment. The Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry will not be able to cope with this task alone. Clearly it is essential, following the example of the defense industries, for the output of special equipment for their own needs to be developed on a wide scale within each machine-building ministry. And in general the experience of the defense industries must be used to full extent. We have begun this work. It has to be continued actively.

As is known, the development of microelectronics, computer equipment, instrument building, and the whole information industry is the catalyst of present-day scientific and technical progress. They have a decisive influence on the effectiveness of the means of labor and of the technological systems in all industries. Here are some examples: In the Energiya Scientific Production Association, flexible automated sections equipped with Soviet-manufactured machining centers and computer equipment provided a 6-fold increase in labor productivity. Use of automated planning systems in the design bureaus of the aircraft industry has made it possible to raise labor productivity three-fold and to reduce the time taken in planning manufactures by 2.5 years. This is truly new technology which is bringing with it revolutionary changes in production.

Over the past few years, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have made a number of major decisions on such key directions of the development of machine building as flexible automated production; rotary and rotary-conveyor lines; and the development, production, and use of computer technology in the national economy and systems for automated planning.

They are directed toward the creation of new technological processes, including automated factories working with the so-called technology without the involvement of people. In this way, the serious base is being laid for a mighty upsurge in Soviet machine-building as the foundation of the technical reconstruction of the national economy. This is the main direction of our development, and it must be firmly adhered to, both now and in the future.

Comrades, the frontline of the struggle to accelerate the scientific and technological progress in the national economy advances through science. A mighty scientific and technological potential has been set up in the country. Approximately 5 percent of the national income is set aside for the development of science. Soviet scientists' successes in various areas of knowledge and technological progress are universally acknowledged. One can be proud of the pioneering achievements in space research, mathematics, mechanics, thermonuclear synthesis, and quantum electronics. Good results have been achieved in areas such as nuclear power, research into the structure of the earth's crust including the world's deepest borehole, the study of the worlds' oceans, synthesis of organic compounds, and the creation of progressive materials and technological processes. There are certain achievements in genetic and cell engineering capable of revolutionizing the processes whereby new, high-yield strains of plants and animals, resistant to illnesses and unfavorable climatic conditions, are developed. We have quite a few first-class institutes, design bureaus, and creative cadres. In almost any field one finds highly effective scientific and technological research developments, such as rotor-conveyor lines that increase labor productivity many times, automated welding systems, small-size ultra-high pressure presses, modern forging machines that ensure a substantial reduction in metal waste in the engineering industry, highly effective types of polymer materials, and much else. At the same time, comrades, we can and should obtain incomparably greater acheivements from science. We should take a new look at the tasks of science based on the requirements of our time, the requirements that science be turned decisively toward the needs of social production and that production ought to turn all its attention to and concentrate all its efforts on science. It is from these positions that all links in the chain that binds science, technology, and production ought to be analyzed and strengthened.

The USSR Academy of Sciences, which concentrates the best-qualified scientific cadres, is naturally the nucleus of the homeland's scientific potential. Numerous institutes of the academy are world-class research centers. However, there is still quite a lot to be done so that the work of all institutes is on a level commensurate with the academy and so that it replenishes this treasure house of knowledge with new discoveries.

Development of pure science must be given priority. It is precisely this science that generates ideas, effects breakthroughs in new fields, and makes it possible to attain new levels of efficiency. Pure research is a matter that is too crucial to accept weaknesses, to allow sluggishness and maladroitness in the development of such research.

Academic institutes must be turned around sharply to face the direction of expanding research, which is technological in its thrust and their role and responsibility for creating theoretical foundations for fundamentally new types of equipment and technology must be enhanced. We have here abundant traditions. One has only to recall the pleiad of Soviet scientists, leaders of development of technological sciences, Academicians Bardin, Lebedev, Kurchatov, and Korolev. There is no doubt that these traditions will be multiplied.

In this connection, it would not be amiss to examine the possibility of setting up a department for engineering problems.

The organization, within the framework of the USSR Academy of Sciences, of integrated, interindustry scientific-technological centers based on the experience of the Paton Electric Welding Institute and other scientific establishments, is highly effective. Party workers, numerous scientists and specialists are in favor of this. Such centers are capable of being pilot organizations, coordinating pure research and the whole work along the most important interindustrial, scientific-technological directions.

They could be headed by the most prominent scientists and specialists who have experience in both scientific and organization work. It is evidently fitting for such centers to have design organizations and experimental enterprises. In this way we would solve the problem of exploiting space and atomic energy. To renounce this valuable experience would be foolish. It is already time to place this work onto a pratical footing. The USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium and the State Committee on Science and Technology must prepare and submit proposals.

Science in higher education establishments has great reserves at its disposal. For 2 decades, if not for longer, we have been speaking about the need for efficient use to be made of this enormous scientific potential, about eliminating bureaucratic separation between research establishments, high education establishments and production, but the situation is changing only very slowly.

According to available assessment, higher education establishments could increase by 2 to 2.5 times the volume of scientific research work. In order to achieve a decisive increase in the national economic return here, we need to change the system of planning, introduce new criteria for assessment, perfect the system of levers and incentives, and, linking all this with achieving a real effect, transfer enterprises for the creation of experimental production systems to higher education establishments. We will gain a two-fold advantage. On the one hand, we will multiply our scientific-technical potential and increase the efficiency of its use. On the other hand we will also create the conditions for better quality training of specialists who, from as early as their study desks, will be attracted on a wide scale to creative work on perfecting production.

But I would say particularly severe demands must be made on industrial science. The state bears enormous expenditure for the upkeep of industrial scientific and technical organizations. More than half of the country's scientists are concentrated here and about 90 percent of all allocations for research and development are directed here. Hundreds of research establishments, and planning, technological, and design organizations come under the authority of industrial ministries alone. The final results of the activity of many of them, expressed in the industry's scientific-technical aspect, are very low. The Ministry of the Chemical Industry, for example, has literally become overgrown with a multiplicity of various scientific institutions and experimental production systems. But it is precisely in this industry that major shortcomings in developing new materials and equipment have arisen and delays in sceintific work have been allowed. It is not only the chemists who are in this situation.

Let us take the All-Union Aluminium and Magnesium Institute of the USSR Ministry of Non-ferrous Metallurgy. Here powerful electrolysis bars for aluminium production were constructed. Now that more than 350 of them have been produced, it turns out that as a result of construction faults their fuel consumption greatly exceeds design specifications. An extra R1 million is now needed to correct these installations.

Paradoxical as it may seem, the main weakness of industrial science lies in its isolation from production. In order to overcome this, many of the industrial institutes and planning and design organizations should right now amalgamate with associations of enterprises and thereby strengthen the scientific works sector. Along with this, we need to establish in general the extent to which the existing network of industrial scientific establishments and organizations correspond to modern demands.

In the current 5-year period, the State Committee for Science and Technology undertook such an attempt, but the work was not carried through. It is very important to give new impetus to all work on developing the network of important scientific production associations which should become the real outposts of scientific-technical progress, as are the Kriogenmash and Svetlana Scientific Production Association, the association for the production of lubricating equipment and a number of others.

At the moment, insufficient attention is being paid to this important matter; in a country as huge as ours, there are just 250 of them, and the appropriate conditions have not been created for them. Raising the effectiveness of science to a great extent depends on the state of the experimental testing and planning-design base, which, it must be said frankly, because of our errors in reckoning, has lagged behind greatly in its development and hampers the introduction of scientific discoveries and developments. The problem of developing the testing base, of supplying scientific apparatus and instruments, must be solved, and this must be done as quickly as possible. Here we also await specific proposals from the USSR Academy of Sciences, the State Committee for Science and Technology, and other institutions.

The technical creativity of working people must play a role of no small importance in the acceleration of scientific and technological progress. It is essential to thoroughly improve work with inventors and rationalizers and find a form of selecting innovations and guarantee their speediest introduction. The proposals on creating consultative and assimilatory [vnedrencheskiy] organizations, engineering firms, and so on merit careful study. The effective protection of Soviet inventions must be guaranteed. On the example of Lenin's decree on inventors and taking into account the experience of other developed countries, we should work out and adopted a USSR law on inventions.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government expect the country's scientists and all scientific and technical intelligentsia to take to heart those tasks that are being put forward by the party, to spare no efforts for the acceleration of scientific and technological progress. [applause]

Comrades, as you well understand, the acceleration of scientific and technological progress insistently demands a profound reorganization in the system of planning and management of the entire economic mechanism. Without this, everything that we are talking about today may remain but a fond hope. We have been going round these problems for many years now; we are sizing up how best to tackle them. But there is little real progress. What is in the way is, apparently, the fear of blundering and of going for resolute actions and, at times, patent conservatism as well.

Today also we are essentially coming up against the same problems that arose decades ago, but they have become more acute. We are becoming ever more clearly convinced that inertia and merely going through the motions in this work are no longer tolerable.

Serious political and practical conclusions must be drawn from the experience of the past and, without losing time, we must go over to creating a highly efficient system of planning and management. The main direction in the reorganization of economic management is clear in principle to us: It lies in the deeper and more all-around use of the advantages of the socialist economy. We must go along the line of the further strengthening of the development of democratic centralism: raising the efficiency of the centralizing principle in management and planning; the significant expansion of the managing independence and responsibility of enterprises and associations; the active use of more flexible forms and methods of leadership, financial autonomy and goods-money ratios; and the whole arsenal of economic levers and incentives -- that is the essence in principle of the reorganization.

Unity of central and local effort, diversity and flexibility of socialist management practices, and broad development of initiative from the masses are a reliable key to success. In socialist conditions, the main criterion for evaluating the work of any link in the economy must be the achievement of the very best final results and the fullest possible satisfaction of society's requirements. The entire system of management and the entire economic machinery must be geared to this. In a nutshell, we must overcome the domination of the consumer by the producer, eradicate shortages of both production resources and objects of consumption, make the economy dynamically balanced and as receptive as possible to scientific and technical progress, and ensure that all sections of the national economy have a vital interest in this and that they are unavoidably responsible for the application of the latest achievements of science and technology, for the achievement of top world standards.

You know that the Central Committee Politburo is working actively on the solution of these problems. More and more industries are joining in the large-scale economic experiment. But, as we agreed at the April Central Committee plenum, we must move on from the experiment to the establishment of an integrated system of management and administration. Incidentally, when I was in Leningrad, my attention was drawn to one rejoinder. I have not mentioned this before, but it should be mentioned. When we repeat that we are carrying out an experiment here or there, with this or that purpose, and then we say yet again that we are carrying out an experiment, people begin to worry. In Leningrad, they say that instead of tackling problems properly, they are hiding from us and making excuses to the effect that they are carrying out an experiment.

Years and years pass, they say. Experiments are carried out, but nothing changes. The people know how to get to the bottom of things quickly. They get the essential point quickly. If we spend a year, 2 years, 3 years going on about the experiment that we are carrying out, that we have extended to another two or three industries, and so on, but fail to devise an integrated system making it possible to unite our entire national economy in a single organism based on the application of new principles of economic management, no progress will be made. The drawing-up of such a system must be completed in a short space of time so that all branches of the national economy can be converted to new methods of administration and management during the 12th 5-Year Plan. We must start from the top echelons.

The extremely important tasks connected with the scientific and technical revolution demand a substantial improvement in planning and a radical enhancing of the role and responsibility of the USSR Gosplan as the central body responsible for administering the planned economy. We must implement in practice Lenin's stipulation about the transformation of the Gosplan into the country's economic science organ, gathering together major scientists and leading specialists. This must be done so that we, as Lenin put it, have broad plans backed up by equipment and trained science.

It is time, for example, to change the state of affairs in which the plan for new equipment exists in isolation, as it were, without having a decisive influence on the indicators of economic and social development.

On the contrary, it must become a kind of supporting structure of the whole plan. The leading place in the plans must be taken by the qualitative indicators, which reflect the effectiveness with which the resources are used, the scale on which the output is updated, the growth of labor productivity on the basis of the achievements of science and technology. The transfer of planning onto normative methods, both in determining expenditures and in drawing up tasks, based upon effectiveness and satisfaction of social requirements, should be completed. It is precisely that approach that creates the prerequisites for economic activity by enterprises and associations, and that gives an impulse to the initiative, to the creative activity of the labor collectives. In this way, the changeover from administrative to economic methods of economic management will be carried out more quickly.

The question also arises of the place and role of the Committee for Science and Technology. The CPSU Central Committee receives many critical observations about this organization. The Council of Ministers must precisely determine the competence of the committee. Clearly, responsibility must be placed upon the committee for the exercise of control over the scientific and technical level of the industries within the national economy and the conformity of our production with the best world achievements. Without substituting for either the planning organs or the ministries, it must concentrate its main attention upon forecasting, on choosing and justifying the priority directions for the development of science and technology, and the formation of a stock of research and development work as a base for making progressive planning decisions. This must be served by an integrated program of scientific and technical progress.

Comrades! It has to be said quite definitely that scientific and technical progress will not be speeded up if the role of the basic production link, the association and the enterprise, is not raised, if their activity is not reorientated. The center of gravity of all operational and economic work has to be removed to the localities, to the labor collectives, making the association and the enterprise directly subordinate, as a rule, to the ministries; that is to say, we have to go over to a two-link management system. The activity of every production association will have to be examined from all sides from this point of view, their structures will have to be precisely defined and leaders singled out who are up to the level of present-day requirements with a powerful scientific-technical potential. They should receive priority development and be given jurisdiction over those enterprises and organizations that are working less effectively.

Many people remember that at one time, when the associations were being organized, instructions were given that they should be set up on the basis of enterprises, irrespective of the departments and territorial units to which these belonged. However, in reality, associations were created not even within the framework of ministries for particular industries, but within the framework of all-union production associations. Under limited conditions like those, naturally it was not possible to form a rational and effective network of associations. Now the formation of interindustry associations must be supported in every way. This is a promising thing, as is shown by the experience of the fraternal countires, and first and foremost of the GDR.

As you see, comrades, life itself has placed on the agenda issues involving the further improvement of the organizational structure of the management of the national economy.

What is more, at the party Central Committee meeting this problem -- unexpectedly, in our view, but that was indeed at first sight a superficial view -- was raised acutely. And what was it about, particularly as regards those enterprises that had begun to go over to the new methods of economic management. However, this is what it is about, that the ministries, in their present form, in the way they function, in the way they manage the enterprises and associations subordinate to them, have no interest in the economic experiment, and in particular they have no interest in the introduction of those principles upon which we are carrying out the experiment. After all, the main idea is to extend the independence and raise the responsibility of the enterprise and achieve high end results.

The ministry, with the aid of the State Committee for Labor, of the Ministry of Finance, and in some cases of the State Planning Committee, has vast experience and the ability to keep a tight rein on [zapelenovat] everybody and interpret the decisions of the Central Committee and the government in such a way that, after their application and all the recommendations, nothing is left of these principles. [applause]

If the ministers are applauding too, the ice has begun to shift. [laughter, applause]

Readjustment of the organizational structure of management will not give the desired result if it is not organically linked with a strengthening of financial autonomy and of economic levers and incentives. We need a mechanism that really ensures advantages to labor collectives seeking success in speeding up scientific-technical progress. We need a mechanism that makes the output of obsolete and inefficient goods unprofitable, economically punishes both the management and the labor collective, and in the final analysis, leads to a deterioration in the indices of the enterprise's work.

Special advantages should be granted to those collectives which produce the best, most competitive goods, and successfully compete in the world market. Such collectives should have more funds at their disposal for production, social development, and wages. It is essential to substantially improve the whole system of incentives for enterprises for the production of goods for the export market. To this end, it is first of all necessary to adopt measures increasing the influences of the consumer on the technical level and quality of output. The consumer's opportunity to select the best goods could be extended by arranging contests between manufacturing enterprises, by development concurrent with accumulation of the resources of wholesale trade, and enhancing the role of direct links and economic contracts.

Second, price setting must be fundamentally improved so that it can foster the successful implementation of economic policy and the speedier introduction of all that is new and progressive and, and absolutely compel managers to constantly improve equipment and technology and resolve resource-saving tasks on a daily basis and strictly observe savings regimes. Here, things are far from being all resolved. How often has it been said that prices for the best, highly efficient goods should guarantee higher profitability and make worse, inefficient goods unprofitable.

Third, we must in practice transfer associations and enterprises onto complete financial autonomy, and sharply reduce the number of centrally-set plan assignments. Scientific-technical progress requires more freedom and flexibility in adopting decisions at the level of the association and enterprise, for the introduction of advanced technology is organically linked with the selection of options, quick reaction to new things, and an interest in the end result. Thus far, associations and enterprises do not have full control over their financial resources and cannot independently choose the most rational ways of running their affairs or of heightening efficiency.

During the meeting in the CPSU Central Committee with managers of enterprises, some comrades displayed a collection of plan indices from the platform. These are thick books, comrades. Furthermore, it turned out that each ministry, and even all-union production associations, arbitrarily includes many unnecessary indices in its plans.

It is time to impose order in this area by legislative means and establish a strict list of indices built into the plan. The activities of enterprises and associations must be regulated to an ever greater extent by economic norms. In making associations and enterprises more responsible for raising the technical standard of production and the quality of output, we must give them the opportunity to earn for themselves the necessary resources for this, to manage these funds independently, by relaxing the restrictions on their right to make use of development funds, amortization deductions, additional profit, and credit. All that is important is to ensure that modern equipment and contracts for construction and assembly work receive priority in the allocation of funds from these sources and that the established procedures for the use of foreign currency deductions derived from the delivery of export production are adhered to.

A certain amount has already been accomplished in this area during the large-scale economic experiment. The opportunities of associations and enterprises have been expanded somewhat. However, to a significant extent they still have not been able to implement their ideas because plan and finance bodies, ministries and all-union production associations have made the use of production development funds conditional on so many additional requirements that they have basically nullified the rights of enterprises.

Fourth, we must establish a close relationship between the results of a collective's work and the system for the remuneration of labor. At the moment, the level of remuneration hardly depends on efficiency at all, on whether good or bad output is produced. However, there must be a direct link here. Basically, it is a question of extending the principles of collective contracting to the activities of associations and enterprises. It is important to be more bold about the widespread creation of enlarged, integrated, and financially autonomous teams in all industries, teams geared towards the final results of production. Already in the years immediately ahead, they must be turned into the main form of management at enterprises and organizations.

It has become essential to impose order in the use of funds for the payment of bonuses to work collectives and employees for successes in the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, in the rapid application of the latest achievements. Our system of material incentives is extremely confused, cumbersome, and inefficient. There are dozens of different forms of incentives existing side by side. Many have already become accustomed to the fact that bonuses are frequently regarded as some kind of mechanical addition to wages paid to everybody without exception, regardless of the contribution made by a specific employee to the results achieved. Wage-levelling flourishes in these circumstances. The stimulating role of the bonus is lost. The State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the AUCCTU must investigate this matter and make well-founded recommendations.

Proposals for the widespread application of new management methods have now been prepared. They envisage additional measures aimed at raising the efficiency of production and the quality of output and, in particular, accelerating scientific and technical progress. These measures will shortly be examined by the Politburo.

Everything that is out-of-date must be boldly eliminated so that a so to speak cost-conscious economic mechanism can begin operating at full capacity, an economic mechanism that will stimulate economic development and literally rap the knuckles of sloppy economic planners, of those who like to extract as large an amount of resources and capital investments from the state as possible and give as little as possible in return.

In other words, there is very serious work to be done on improving the system of management and administration. We cannot postpone the implementation of this work since we realize that unless we create new economic and organizational conditions, there cannot be a real acceleration in scientific and technical progress.

Comrades! In speaking about party work today, I address myself, first and foremost, to secretaries of Central Committees of Communist Parties of union republics, to kraykoms and obkoms, to all Communists. I would like to stress yet again: Times have changed.

They are making new demands on party activity, on its style, methods, and results, and hence, of cadres. Party work deals with the decisive factor in all changes: the human factor. From this springs its main directive, that of bringing about a change in the minds and attitudes of cadres from top to bottom, concentrating attention on the most important thing, scientific and technical progress. The whole experience of the party says that there is little that can be changed in the economy, in management, in education if the psychological readjustment is not made, if the desire and the ability to think and work in a new way is not produced. A simple truth, it would appear, but it is one that our cadres, and not just our cadres in the economy, are still only recognizing with difficulty and with caution. But it has to be said, comrades, that in this case we are talking about a long-term, political line. And not one of the problems that we are obliged to solve today can be put off until tomorrow. One cannot linger. One cannot wait, for there is no time left for getting going, it has all been exhausted in the past. Movement must be ahead only, and must build up speed.

Present-day approaches to social and economic, scientific, and ideological and educational problems must be stimulated in every way. I would say that understanding of the situation must be deepened, and the spirit of self-criticism and of a business-like attitude must be strengthened. The determining factor is the attitude and atmosphere that the party organizations are capable of creating everywhere; the strength of the party barrier against all manner of backwardness, departmental and parochial distortions, against bad management and squandering.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress requires a cardinal change in the situation that has come about with engineering, and technical and scientific cadres. Of late, the CPSU Central Committee has been approached on this issue by Academicians (?Muromtsev), Prokhorov, Ishlinski, Tuchkevich, and other comrades. They express well-founded alarm about the state of training and the new scientific shift, about the fall in the prestige of engineers, the reduction in the flow of talented young people into the field of technical and scientific activity. All this is linked in no small measure to the serious shortcomings in the training and use of specialist cadres and to the distortions in the payment for their labor. Clearly, the time has come when a serious reorganization of higher and secondary specialized education is necessary. Measures to raise the social recognition of the labor of the scientist and engineer, to intensify the creative initiatives within it, to raise the extent to which he is technically equipped, and to introduce the automation of technological and planning and design work should be thought about.

What lies ahead is: raising the personal interest of scientific and engineering-technical workers in the results of labor, stimulating good quality fulfillment of jobs by fewer employees, and on this basis, raising their level of pay. As you know, the first steps in this direction have already been undertaken by the Central Committee and the government.

Taking into account the rapid renovation of the conditions of modern production, systematic work in retraining management and scientific-technical cadres acquires particular urgency. It is essential to improve the training and retraining of workers, especially in new specializations that are coming into being in the course of the implementation of scientific-technological progress. It is essential to prepare such measures without delay. These measures must be combined with a significant expansion in the sphere of the use of qualified labor and a cutback in zones of unskilled, heavy, and harmful labor. We need to strengthen party influence on the whole course of scientific-technological progress, fortify the party stratum in its key sections, and pay more attention to work within the collectives of scientific-research and planning-design organizations, technological services, and scientific-technological societies.

Experience show that a successful form of party guidance of scientific-technological progress are the councils of assistance to scientific-technological progress at the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of union republics, the kraykoms, obkoms, and gorkoms. I would like to speak about the party organizations of ministries. Obviously, the reasons for the many shortcomings and errors we are talking about lie hidden in the fact that the party committees of ministries have here and there lost their political acumen in perceiving and solving the most important socio-economic issues and have backed away from their checking functions, the right to which they are endowed with by the rules of the CPSU.

It is difficult to believe that the party organizations of ministries where things are not going smoothly do not see the shortcomings and the reserves for improving matters. The party committees of ministries, being plenipotentiary representatives of the party, are obliged to sharply exert themselves, to enhance good order and responsibility in collectives, to specifically come to grips with the cardinal issues of the development of various industries from party positions.

To tell them frankly, instances do not come to mind where any party organization from any ministry has raised the question of the state of affairs in industry on a level of principle before the CPSU Central Committee. They do not come to mind. The new technology will be dead without new attitudes toward labor and discipline and without a high level of work standards. A decisive turnabout of the national economy toward acceleration of scientific-technological progress demands equally decisive measures in strengthening organization and order in all sections of production and management. Exactingness, and exactingness again, that is the most important thing dictated to us by the current situation.

Weightier words must also be uttered by Communists working in the organs of People's Control. The situation demands that the socialist system of People's Control work more actively, that it tackle major socioeconomic problems, that it not allow those managers who have stopped caring about state affairs to take life easy.

A broad field of activity -- specific and responsible -- is also open before ideological and propaganda work. It is essential to underpin all our tasks, as Lenin taught, with a sufficiently broad and sturdy base of conviction, and to interest millions and millions of working people in it. Scientific-technological progress is a vitally important matter: it is in the interests of all, it allows everyone to broadly reveal their gifts and talent.

We are counting on a high level of creative activity and skill on the part of our working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, the engineers and scientists. We expect a particularly great deal from young people, from their energy and their inquisitive minds, from their interest in everything that is new and frontranking. Ideological and political education in all its forms must be linked as closely to life as possible, to the tasks in speeding up socioeconomic development of our homeland. Herein lies the essence of the changes that we have to make today in our ideological work. There must be more energetic action in this direction, without loss of time.

Comrades! We are faced with a mass of things to do, innovative things, things on a large scale, difficult things. Will we be able to cope with them? The Central Committee is confident that we will. We have a duty to cope. However, this will require of each of us great thought, intense labor, immense self-discipline, deliberateness and organization.

It is not part of the party's tradition and it is not in the character of the Soviet people to fear the complexity of tasks, to withdraw in the face of difficulties, to become weak and complacent, particularly at crucial and responsible moments in the life of the country.

When the republic of the soviets was making its first steps toward socialism in an incredibly difficult situation, Lenin wrote with confidence: We will get out, for we do not embellish our situation. We know all the difficulties, we see all the sicknesses. We will treat them systematically and persistently, without panicking. Today a deep faith in the creative strength of the workers, peasants, intelligentsia, in the lofty moral spirit and will of the people nourishes the party's optimism. However, optimism does not release anyone from work. We will have to work exhaustively.

The policy of the CPSU is actively supported by the whole of society. Soviet people link great hopes to the ideas, initiatives, and plans the party is bringing to its 27th congress. It is the duty of the party of Communists to justify them, to show that we are taking up the matter in a serious way. We have sufficient strength and firmness to enable us to ensure that words and deeds do not differ, relying upon the living creativity of the people and strengthening the alliance between science and labor: and in politics and in life, that is the main thing. [applause]

TASS ON PRESENT, PAST STRENGTH OF SOVIET ECONOMY

LD101147 Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 10 TASS -- TASS news analyst Boris Prokhorov writes:

Although the final results of the country's economic performance in May have not yet been summed up, experts say that the key indicators for April-May will be by far higher than during the first quarter of the current year. The economy of the USSR, which is obvious already now, is successfully overcoming a certain lag in the economic growth rates, which emerged in the first quarter of the year. As is known, it is a result of a particularly rigorous winter, which happens not so often.

Therefore it can be confidently said that the latest "forecast" of Sovietologists, who again began talking of some "crisis phenomena" in the Soviet economy, have again proved to be irrelevant. Again, because two years ago they were talking of some "crisis" in the USSR, albeit only a certain slowdown of the growth rates was observed in the country.

Note shall be made of precisely that difference. While there was a slowdown of production rates and a decline in the volume of industrial output in some capitalist countries, the Soviet Union saw only, and also insignificantly, a decline in the volume of output. Yet a growth continued and the volume of output both in industry and agriculture was invariably on an increase.

That growth was quite considerable too. It was also due to the fact that the "weight" of each of our per cent noticeably increased as years went by, but the growth of output is counted precisely in per cent. Thus, one percent of industrial output in the USSR in 1973 was worth 3,000 million roubles, but in 1983 -- already 6,700 million roubles.

The volume of industrial output in the USSR never declined, except during the years of the Second World War. Therefore, economists did not and have not any ground to speak of any "crisis phenomena" in the Soviet economy. As far as "Sovietologists" are concerned, they clearly indulge in wishful thinking.

We will cite some figures characterising in most general terms the state of the economy of the USSR over the past fifteen years. Let us take three periods: from 1971 to 1975, from 1976 to 1980 and the last four years -- from 1981 to 1984. The average annual volume of industrial output in the USSR in the first of these periods was 475,000 million roubles, in the second period -- 630,000 million, in the third -- 741,000 million roubles. The figures characterising the growth of agricultural output over the same period were 114,000, 124,000 and 130,000 million roubles respectively. As far as the real per capita income is concerned, it must be emphasized, that it is real and not nominal income, it grew 59 percent over the period under review. A well-informed reader will agree that hardly any developed capitalist state can boast such rates of growth of well-being of the population.

This, certainly, does not mean that there were no economic difficulties in the Soviet Union over these fifteen years. There were difficulties and quite serious ones, too. Thus, for example, the situation in the field of material and labour resources has become by far more tense than before. The conditions for the extraction of the most important minerals by far more complicated -- the areas of their extraction became removed farther east and north, into uninhabited areas and those difficult of access. There have been poor harvests for several years. All this could not but tell on the country's economic growth rates.

Yet, the advantages of the socialist planned economic management system could be felt even under such difficult conditions. On their basis measures were adopted, which made it possible to reverse that unfavourable trend. Already in 1983 and 1984 there was a certain increase in the rates of development of the country's economy, instead of a decrease. The rates of our growth also decreased during the past winter months. But even this seasonal decline has been overcome now.

In a word, the Soviet economy is successfully overcoming the difficulties and is developing. Any crisis in this country is out of the question. The USSR has a healthy economy.

COMMUNIST COUNTRIES' GOLD SALES, OUTPUT REPORTED

AU100811 Paris AFP in English 0717 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Basel, Switzerland, June 10 (AFP) -- Communist countries sold 100 tons of gold last year, a 25 percent increase over 1983, but well off the record 300 tons they sold in 1981, the Bank for International Settlements [BIS] said today.

In a report on annual gold sales, the BIS, the coordinating body for central banks, also said that output in the non-communist world increased by 35 tons, or 3.2 percent, in 1984, after an 8.7 percent rise in 1983. Total production was 1,145 tons.

Official output figures are not available for the communist world.

The BIS also noted a deep drop in gold reserves in Colombia, to 43 tons from 132 tons. The United States also reported a decline, though not as sharp, but Brazil, Hungary and the Philippines increased their holdings.

PROGRESS, PROBLEMS IN FIELDWORK REVIEWED

PM111455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Gavrichkin "Agricultural Review": "Much Work To Be Done in the Fields and Meadows"]

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, 133.7 million hectares of spring crops had been sown in the country by Monday 3 June. This included 80.8 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn). Some 3.9 million hectares had been sown with grain corn, using industrial methods for more than 80 percent of this.

The rate of sowing work peaked the previous week and has now sharply decreased. Despite the very difficult weather, grain growers in North Kazakhstan and the major Siberian grain areas mainly kept within optimal deadlines. The present task is to complete the sowing of forage and late warm-weather crops within the next few days. Here, too, the end of work is close. For example, 91 percent of the area intended for vegetables is sown and the millet figure stands at 98 percent. Some 2.8 million hectares of plowland (representing 94 percent of the plan target has been sown with potatoes. The sowing of buckwheat is somewhat behindhand -- 319,000 hectares, mainly on FSFSR farms, remain to be sown. All rice and sunflowers have been sown.

Let us consider these figures: How many highly demanding days and nights and skillful, frequently involved work lie behind them! There are many financially autonomous teams and links where, taking collective responsibility for the crop, making skillful use of machinery and equipment, and operating as a single manufacturing unit, they have doubled or even tripled the rate of sowing. They have swept rapidly from south to north and from the Urals to the Far East.

"The sowing units have left the fields..," That is how the grain growers begin the reports they are now sending in. The sowing units have left, but the fields are far from silent: The work of tending the sown areas has begun and must now receive our main attention.

This is natural. A close watch must be kept on the fields if we wish to harvest a full crop. This watch must be especially close on the winter grain fields, since in many areas the crops were under deep snow cover for a long time, the consumption of nutrients increased, and the plants thereby become more vulnerable to disease and pests. Plant protection services must be on the alert. Aircraft carrying fertilizer on board are circling over the wheat areas of the North Caucasus and the Don, the Ukraine, the Volga Region, and other regions.

Irrigated land, of which there are 19 million hectares in the country, requires a lot of attention. Pacesetting farms already have their irrigation equipment working at full capacity. Plants have already received life-giving moisture and crops over a considerable area have been irrigated twice. Yet, if you analyze the daily workload per irrigating machine it becomes clear that equipment in a number of places is not being operated continuously, but for single shifts only. Not all areas are carrying out the most effective irrigation, that is to say, irrigating at night. This is especially true of the Chechen-Ingush and Kalmyk ASSR's and Cherkassy and Nikolayev Oblasts, as well as many regions in the Non-Chernozem Zone.

Special attention must be given to the Non-Chernozem Zone. The zone's potential is enormous, but, as was stressed at a regular session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo which discussed the question of further developing the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone, this potential is not being fully exploited.

Farm workers in the Non-Chernozem Zone are duty bound to respond to the concern shown them by party and government by immediately redoubling their efforts, above all, their efforts on reclaimed land, which constitutes the real gold fund of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. There is every possibility of increasing their yield and preventing deterioration and loss of output during harvesting, transportation, and storage. It is important that fodder production be increased this very year.

Nature has seen to it this year that there is virtually no time left between sowing and feed procurement. The "green harvest" has taken off. The first crop of sown and natural grasses has been harvested on 4.3 million hectares.

A considerable number of examples of skillfully organized work can be cited. Let us take the Kuban. On the whole, haymaking has started well there. However, in Apsheronskiy Rayon, for example, not a single farm began its feed procurement on time. Feed-procurement workers in a number of rayons are beginning their work in the forage fields only slowly. A similar situation may be encountered in the Ukraine, the Volga Region, and Central Chernozem oblasts: The overall satisfactory figures disguise the fact that some kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and even whole rayons are not showing the necessary alacrity.

Where, then, does the problem lie? Some leaders put it down to their limited economic autonomy, although analysis of specific shortcomings mostly shows a clear absence of any sense of responsibility for the task at hand. In Tajikistan's Kulyabskiy Rayon, for example, they spend a month or more on each alfalfa harvest. Feed procurement is only just getting under way there, and they have managed to lose a complete crop. One can, of course, complain about one's partners and about the committee for the supply of production equipment for agriculture. However, it is appropriate to ask whether the rayon agro-industrial association council has been set up there for mere form's sake.

Harvest preparation brooks absolutely no delay. In Tajikistan again and on a number of farms in Uzbekistan and Kirgizia, where harvesting of cereals has already begun, a considerable number of combines and harvesters have still not been brought into readiness for work. Throughout almost the whole country, one in four combines is awaiting repair. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Ryazan, Omsk, and Chita Oblasts and north Kazakhstan are behind in preparing their equipment.

Wherever things have been allowed to get behindhand, immediate action must be taken to rectify the matter. It is clear, after all, that no extra time will be allocated. Everything is now concentrated in the fields. The grain crops are growing, the grass awaits cutting, and each row of sugar beet, corn, cotton and vegetables in the plantations and flax, melon, and bean crops needs care and attention. It is time to till the fallow fields and prepare the soil for winter, catch, and secondary crops...

This is a lot of work! Every day and hour must be used with utmost efficiency. Only by resourceful labor and a committed, creative attitude to work can we ensure that production is increased, and, on this basis, that its efficiency is enhanced.

FINANCIAL AUTONOMY OF KOLKHOZ MARKETS URGED

PM111527 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 7 June in its First Edition carries on page 2 a 1,500-word article by A. Chernenko entitled "A Million for a Kopek. The Market on a Trading Day. Second Outing."

Chernenko begins by stating that "as of 1 January 1985, Russia had 2,381 operational kolkhoz markets with over 600,000 places...." He goes on to deride the facilities in markets in Karelian and Komi ASSR, in Tomsk, Novgorod, and Irkutsk Oblasts, and in Khabarovsk Kray, saying: "It is true that, on the one hand, hundreds of millions of rubles change hands in these markets, but they themselves are incredibly poor."

As an example, he cites the following case:

"...During the interrogation of someone called S. Samshiyev, who bulk-purchased about 5 metric tons of fall apples at the stores and speculated with them ('R4 a kilo') at the markets of three nearby cities, the investigator made the following calculation. The seller is charged not more than R6 per metric ton for the storage of his commodities. This makes a total of R30. Taking into account the 10 kopeks a day charge for the place (the speculator needed 2 weeks to sell his goods), the state received a total of R31.40 from this 'seller.' He, in turn, 'earned' R20,000...."

In view of this, the author asks: "Are the instructions and regulations governing market charges not obsolete?", and says that "7 out of 10 Russian market directors claim that large wholesale sellers now constitute 65-70 percent of all market traders. They make between several hundred and several thousand rubles a day."

Chernenko then speaks of the "R82 million invested during the first 4 years of the 5-year plan in the construction and modernization" of markets, and goes on to "repeat out loud the question asked by scores of directors during conversations: 'Can the market become self-supporting?'"

He turns to the difficulties in enforcing market regulations, saying that "in just one ordinary day I and my voluntary assistants, our own correspondents in Yaroslavl, Kostroma, Ryazan, Tula, Moscow, Lipetsk, and Belorod Oblasts, counted 10,000 (!) old women and men along the highways, at bus stops, and around stores and movie theaters, who were not paying any trading fee to anyone."

According to him, "there are two viewpoints:

"One: It is time to hand the markets over to local soviets which, without worrying about the Ministry of Trade and knowing their local market conditions much better than people in ministerial offices, would regulate their operations by themselves.

"Two: Hand the markets over, for the very same reasons, to the consumer cooperatives.

"These two viewpoints have one element in common: It is time to make the markets financially autonomous! Only then will they learn the value of each kopek...."

TASS REPORTS LAUNCH OF 'COSMOS-1658' SATELLITE

LD120654 Moscow TASS in English 0652 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 12 TASS -- The Soviet Union on Tuesday launched artificial earth satellite, "Cosmos-1658", next in the series, to continue space exploration.

The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parametres:
initial period of revolution -- 11 hours 49 minutes,
maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 39,342 kilometres,
minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 613 kilometres,
orbital inclination - 62.8 degrees.
the satellite's on-board equipment is functioning normally.

SALYUT-7, SOYUZ T-13 MISSION CONTINUES

10 June Update

LD100854 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent reports from the mission control centre:

The third working day on board the Soviet orbital complex "Salyut-7" -- "Soyuz T-13" began at 9:00, Moscow time. In accordance with the flight program, Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh continue the checking of the state of on-board systems and equipment of the "Salyut-7" station which has been on the near-earth orbit for over three years.

According to the trajectory measurements, the parametres of the orbit of the manned complex are as follows:

The maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 375 km, the minimal distance -- 356 km, the period of revolution -- 91.6 minutes, the inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh feel well. The process of the adaptation of both cosmonauts to the conditions of weightlessness goes on normally. The flight of the orbital complex "Salyut-7" -- "Soyuz T-13" is going on.

11 June Update

LD110919 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- Correspondent reports from mission control centre:

Cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh have been working in the near-earth orbit for the sixth day now.

Today, they continue the planned operations on de-activating the "Salyut-7" station. The crew carries out control and maintainance work on on-board systems and plants, checks the state of panels, electricity supply lines, instruments and equipment. The cosmonauts carried out additional charging of chemical current sources of the station's power supply system.

Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh are in good health and feel well.

12 June Update

LD120925 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent reports from the mission control centre:

The Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh are going on with the planned work connected with reactivating on-board systems of the "Salyut-7" station.

Yesterday the cosmonauts carried out a large amount of work with the energy supply system of the station. They continued to recharge on-board accumulators, checked the functioning of control devices of the solar battery panels and made the needed measurements of electric characteristics.

The reactivation of the life-support system was started. Regenerators, absorbers of harmful impurities, gas analyzers and a food heater were connected with the on-board power network.

Today Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh are checking radio communication systems and controlling the working regime of separate systems and instruments.

During communication sessions the cosmonauts reported that they felt well.

ICEBREAKER LEAVES TO HELP TRAPPED RESEARCH SHIP

LD101137 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] The powerful icebreaker Vladivostok has left the Pacific coast of the Soviet Union and is heading to the Antarctic to help the research vessel Mikhail Somov. The ice-trapped vessel is drifting between the Amundsen and Ross Seas. For almost 3 months now, the seamen and researchers have been braving the ice, gale force winds and bitter cold and continued their explorations. The main purpose of the rescue expedition is to provide the men with everything they need. The icebreaker carries food, fuel, and equipment in the event a camp has to be put up on the ice. There is also a helicopter capable of working in the conditions of the polar night.